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HAWAD SALAM WATI BANAWASI

First Issue

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government



REPORT  
on  
**LABOUR CENSUS**  
**1935 (1344 F.)**

by  
**MAZHAR HUSAIN, M.A., B.Sc.,**  
*Director of Statistics.*

316  
P/40



Hyderabad-Deccan,  
Government Central Press  
1937

Price Rs. 3.]

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## H.E.H. the Nizam's Government



## REPORT

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## LABOUR CENSUS 1935 (1344 F.)

by

MAZHAR HUSAIN, M.A., B.Sc.,

Director of Statistics.



E17449

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#### PREFACE

This is the first report on Wages Census published by the Department of Statistics and Census. The data presented in this were collected early in 1844 Fasli and the lateness of their publication was partly due to priority given to the report of the quinquennial Livestock Census taken simultaneously and partly to delay in unearthing records of the wages enumeration made in 1837 Fasli for the purposes of a comparative study.

The subject matter in this report has been divided into four chapters covering information in regard to Census methods, compilation of statistics, seasonal and agricultural conditions, trend of wholesale and retail prices, rates of wages in rural and urban occupations—skilled and unskilled—labour employed in large scale industries, the method of their recruitment, fixation and payment of wages and allowances, holidays and other benefits granted to them by the employers.

I desire to express my thanks to the District Revenue Staff and the Managers of Workshops, Weaving Mills and other large industrial concerns and, employers of factory labour who very kindly supplied to me such information as I required for the report.

My thanks are due to Mr. Abu Muhammad, the Deputy Director, Mr. R. Thomas, the Assistant Director and the clerical staff who keeping abreast with the daily routine of work entrusted to them, helped me in the completion of this work by doing it at home and overtime.

MAZHAR HUSAIN, M.A., B.Sc.,  
*Director of Statistics.*

Hyderabad-Dn.

25-9-1846 F.

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL

---

*Importance of Labour Census.*—So early as 1886 the British House of Commons adopted a resolution "That in the opinion of this House immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of Labour Statistics."

The Imperial Statistical Conference passed the following resolution. "The Conference realises that the pressure of modern industrial conditions necessitates a far closer and more accurate study of statistics of labour than has been accomplished hitherto. It is of opinion, therefore, that notwithstanding the fact that fundamental differences in local conditions make direct worldwide comparisons impossible, special attention should be given in the British Empire to this field of statistical enquiry and accordingly recommends that statistics of as complete a character as possible should be obtained in each country of the British Empire bearing on the rates of wages and the earnings of work people, the hours of labour, the causes, duration and mode of conclusion of strikes and lockouts, on employment including unemployment, on industrial organisation and on all other matters with a bearing on current labour conditions in so far as they are capable of statistical treatment."

*Approval of Hyderabad Government.*—In the Hyderabad State although attempts were made to take Labour Census the first time in 1329 Fasli, the second time in 1337 Fasli and some data too were collected, neither they were analysed nor published at all. The Department of Statistics took up this case in 1340 Fasli (1931) and moved to the Government the importance of these statistics, to be collected regularly and periodically. The Government after full consideration has approved and ordered for the quinquennial Labour Census to be taken at the time of the Live Stock Census (Notes File No. 31, 1340 F.—Trade Branch).

*Date of Census.*—The Labour Census of rural and urban areas etc., of these Dominions was conducted in the first week of Isfandar 1344 Fasli (January 1935). The time of the Census was quite opportune. Agricultural operations were in full swing. A quinquennial census is taken in the Provinces of British India, the latest in Madras being the seventh. In future every endeavour will be made as per Government order to repeat the enumeration at regular intervals of five years.

*Agency.*—No special agency was employed for the work nor any expense incurred except the trifling cost of the stationery. The village officials of the Revenue Department collected the required information for rural and urban labour. The factory owners and Government institutions supplied the data of their concerns. In addition to the schedules, a questionnaire was issued to the perennial factories calling for information on the

hours of work and conditions of employment, etc. Copies of the schedules and questionnaire are given in the Appendix of this report.

*System of work.*—The system adopted for 1344 Fasli (1935) Labour Census was as follows:—In order to see to the regular trend of the rise and fall of wages it was, with the approval of Government arranged this time that every Tahsildar has to select, specify and name four of the typical villages and one town (preferably the taluka headquarters in his jurisdiction, from where the data have to be collected. The census will be taken of these places now and hereafter particularly, so that a real condition of wages be gauged thus. A list of these selected villages and towns is given below for easy reference and for future work and guidance:—

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1344 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Warangal	Warangal	Warangal	1. Mathwada. 2. Wardanapet. 3. Ghampur. 4. Athmakur.
	Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	1. Nall Kodur. 2. Shabarwad. 3. Jiarum. 4. Durnakal.
	Khamman	Khamman	1. Naguncha. 2. Manchunguda. 3. Thambala Kundapalli. 4. Blushmanchi.
	Medhra	Medhra	1. Madhra. 2. Mansur. 3. Chandragunda. 4. Wenyur. 5. Kalire.
	Yellandu	Yellandu	1. Sangreni. 2. Marcharla. 3. Shujat Nagar. 4. Pakul.
	Pakhal	Pakhal	1. Meshurum.
	Mulag	Mulag	1. Mulag.
	Paloncha	Paloncha	1. Annakapet. 2. Jhengapat. 3. Paloncha. 4. Mandarpalli.
Karimnagar	Jagthal	Jagthal	1. Bhimsarpalli. 2. Sarkunda. 3. Koratis. 4. Dharmapur.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1344 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Karimnagar	Sultanabad	Sultanabad	1. Ramachandram. 2. Akwipallai. 3. Sri Ramgar. 4. Bamireddipalli.
	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	1. Hasanabadi. 2. Chippa Dundi. 3. Ramdag. 4. Bajanki.
	Sirsilla	Sirsilla	1. Sirsilla. 2. Shanrajpalli. 3. Mastiabadi. 4. Rozangi.
	Huzurabad	Huzurabad	1. Tangi. 2. Daroomandal. 3. Jamikunta. 4. Kamlagar.
	Parkal	Parkal	1. Kodepak Khurd.
	Mahadeopur	Mahadeopur	1. Mahadeopur. 2. Pareli. 3. Tadicharis. 4. Jintakan.
Adilabad	Adilabad	Adilabad	1. Chanda. 2. Bela. 3. Gama Khurd. 4. Tamai Kalan.
	Asifabad	Asifabad	1. Asifabad. 2. Ranji.
	Rajera	Rajera	1. Mangasthi. 2. Dhanosol. 3. Serni Kalan. 4. Chandoor.
	Chinnur	Chinnur	1. Somanalli. 2. Panital. 3. Indaram. 4. Anusaram.
	Lakshattipet	Lakshattipet	1. Miyuderpeta. 2. Satelpali. 3. Chintagooda.
	Sirpur	Sirpur	1. Sirper. 2. Bambar. 3. Panchgalpet. 4. Mogappalli. 5. Delegon.
	Utnur	Utnur	1. Pangli. 2. Nelagundi. 3. Andreweli Khurd. 4. Nursiipet.

No. I.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Adilabad (Contd.)	Nirmal	Nirmal	1. Majgi. 2. Jam. 3. Wadyal. 4. Lamba Khurd. 5. Narisapur.
	Bosth	Bosth	1. Bosth. 2. Pochra. 3. Apparaoget. 4. Duhipson. 5. Noralgunda.
	Kinwut	Kinwut	1. Chakli. 2. Patoda. 3. Sesikhed.
Medak	Medak	Medak	1. Medak. 2. Sardhana. 3. Kalacharan Sheriff. 4. Ramayyanpett. 5. Weldurti.
	Andol	Andol	1. Yelapar. 2. Kattipalli. 3. Nagunpalli. 4. Pudichapelli.
	Kalabgur	Kalabgur	1. Garkuti. 2. Syedapur. 3. Tadipalli. 4. Talapur.
Siddipet	Siddipet		1. Chelsangar. 2. Vehre. 3. Nar Sampalli. 4. Gejwel Sheriff. 5. Siddipet.
Yellareddi	Yellareddi		1. Anasagar. 2. Lengumpet. 3. Nugaredipet. 4. Tandur.
Nizamabad	Armen	Armen	1. Peperi. 2. Ibrahimpatan. 3. Balkonda. 4. Blimgal.
	Kamarreddi	Kamarreddi	1. Bibipet. 2. Bhukar. 3. Ramareddi. 4. Mallareddi Khurd.
Nizamabad	Nizamabad		1. Maskar. 2. Dichpalli. 3. Navipet. 4. Mediapalli.

No. I.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Nizamabad (contd.)	Bodhan	Bodhan	1. Yedpolli. 2. Bodhan. 3. Motra. 4. Thana Kalan.
	Banswada	Banswada	1. Govaram Kalan. 2. Bharkor. 3. Nizamnagar. 4. Jakenra.
Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	1. Badayappalli. 2. Musspeth. 3. Namangundla. 4. Nawabpett.
	Pargi	Pargi	1. Kondru. 2. Mohammundabad. 3. Mughaldipalli. 4. Matkudud.
	Makthal	Makthal	1. Makthal. 2. Dhawewala. 3. Markal. 4. Kishatpur. 5. Narayanpet.
	Kalvakkurthi	Kalvakkurthi	1. Ailahameda. 2. Raghunathipett. 3. Welljal. 4. Andigal.
	Nagarkurnul	Nagarkurnul	1. Koosyamat. 2. Tahakspelli. 3. Bahimpalli. 4. Poth Reddipet.
Amrabad	Amrabad		1. Mansoor. 2. Turkspall. 3. Mahmedspall. 4. Baumpalli. 5. Achampet. 6. Kendla Nagool. 7. Balmon. 8. Alair.
	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	1. Nalgonda. 2. Masdar Kalan. 3. Tarpari. 4. Narkekal. 5. Katangur. 6. Narkalpalli.
	Bhongir	Bhongir	1. Nenniguda. 2. Ramannapet. 3. Welambad. 4. Aler.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Nalgonda (contd.)	Miryalguda	Miryalguda	1. Topcharla. 2. Otkor. 3. Chakorti. 4. Damarla Charla.
	Suriapet	Suriapet	1. Pan Pahad. 2. Epur. 3. Kamal. 4. Haji Reddiguda.
	Devarkonda	Devarkonda	1. Passor. 2. Chandampet. 3. Godiyalli. 4. Mangal Kalan.
Huzurnagar	Huzurnagar		1. Kalmakheru. 2. Kalire. 3. Medlachera. 4. Kedar. 5. Kappal.
Jangon	Jangon		1. Jangon. 2. Chiryal. 3. Nagpur. 4. Kasikundla. 5. Appaguda.
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1. Chikalthana. 2. Dorechabed. 3. Tataygaon. 4. Paul. 5. Phulmurry.
Ambed	Ambed		1. Jamikhed. 2. Wadigod. 3. Tirathpuri. 4. Ranjal.
Bhokardan	Bhokardan		1. Farid Begur. 2. Sowrang. 3. Latifpur. 4. Ranhai.
Gangapur	Gangapur		1. Dungree. 2. Tewargam. 3. Sadisawad. 4. Tarkaland.
Jalna	Jalna		1. Rushanggaon. 2. Badnapur. 3. Kelgohar. 4. Dhultisoor.
Kannad	Kannad		1. Khensab Khera. 2. Davengon. 3. Shilipur. 4. Naged.

No. 1.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Aurangabad (contd.)	Paithan	Paithan	1. Balasagar. 2. Dherkangon. 3. Pachud. 4. Bhamanda.
	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	1. Laxoer. 2. Khambala. 3. Snore.
	Khuldabad	Khuldabad	1. Tatayaper. 2. Chowka. 3. Barode. 4. Kendrad.
	Sillod	Sillod	1. Nena Quandangon. 2. Anwa. 3. Sewra. 4. Wanasevgi. 5. Silled.
Bir	Bir	Bir	1. Rajori Buruz. 2. Pipahar. 3. Navelar. 4. Chinosala.
	Genai	Genai	1. Georai. 2. Talwada. 3. Dhondari. 4. Amnusar.
	Ashti	Ashti	1. Dhamangon. 2. Janekh. 3. Nasidur. 4. Siral.
	Patoda	Patoda	1. Padli. 2. Neigam. 3. Sontala. 4. Manur.
	Mominabad	Mominabad	1. Kajisheriff. 2. Futehabad. 3. Palagon. 4. Parli.
	Manjlegum	Manjlegum	1. Patned Sheriff. 2. Nalkhed. 3. Porbher. 4. Gaaga Masti.
Nander	Nander	Nander	1. Ardhaipur. 2. Mudkhed. 3. Bhukar. 4. Barad.
	Degur	Degur	1. Bichkonda. 2. Tamur. 3. Taingira.

No. L.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 P.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Nander (contd.)	Mudhol	Mudhol	1. Mudhol. 2. Bhagia. 3. Karkhe. 4. Negha. 5. Pett Umari.
	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	1. Hadgaon
	Biloli	Biloli	1. Naigaon. 2. Manurd (Bareda side). 3. Marshi. 4. Timorni.
	Qundahar	Qundahar	1. Seokhed. 2. Lohara. 3. Osmanagar. 4. Mukher.
Parbhani	Parbhani	Parbhani	1. Takli Kumbhakram. 2. Bedgaon. 3. Venta. 4. Tedkabhi.
	Busmat	Busmat	1. Kanteshar. 2. Koranada. 3. Perna. 4. Patta.
	Hingoli	Hingoli	1. Goraygaon. 2. Narsi. 3. Oodha. 4. Kanergon.
	Jintur	Jintur	1. Chasthana. 2. Bansi Busang. 3. Buri. 4. Neth.
Pathri	Pathri	Pathri	1. Ashti. 2. Devalgona kot.
	Kalamnuri	Kalamnuri	1. Bore. 2. Nahegri. 3. Rakurji. 4. Khadka Busarg.
	Palam	Palam	1. Palam. 2. Salgaon (Alia side). 3. Sohail Rajura. 4. Chahudi.
	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1. Harsoor. 2. Iytre Buzang. 3. Kamalapur. 4. Kadganchi. 5. Zawangi.

No. L.—PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 P.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Gulbarga (contd.)	Chincholi	Chincholi	1. Changole. 2. Sulhpet. 3. Miyachol. 4. Chashol. 5. Padkal.
Kodangal	Kodangal	Kodangal	1. Gandmal. 2. Hassanabad. 3. Bam Raspet. 4. Dewhalabed.
Seram	Seram	Seram	1. Kudla. 2. Seram. 3. Degam. 4. Milwar Asimpet. 5. Madhni.
Yadgir	Yadgir	Yadgir	1. Kadichur. 2. Gernatkal. 3. Yergol. 4. Balarchkar.
Andola	Andola	Andola	1. Andola. 2. Anjer. 3. Nelegi. 4. Jawargi. 5. Mall.
Shalpur	Shalpur	Shalpur	1. Shahpur. 2. Gogipet. 3. Deranpalli. 4. Nighthkal. 5. Wadigris.
Shorapur	Shorapur	Shorapur	1. Bane Hall (Kambawin side). 2. Devnor. 3. Wajal. 4. Bajaspur.
Osmansabad	Osmansabad	Osmansabad	1. Dhoki. 2. Hemli. 3. Thair. 4. Hemala.
Kalam	Kalam	Kalam	1. Wazi. 2. Aint. 3. Saradhom. 4. Khanewadi.
Tuljapur	Tuljapur	Tuljapur	1. Moram. 2. Nahdrug. 3. Katli. 4. Salparh.
Parenda	Parenda	Parenda	1. Uparis. 2. Dongha. 3. Mankesar. 4. Parenda. 5. Jela Nizamuddin.

No. I. PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 P.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Omangabad (contd.)	Latur	Latur	1. Kilari. 2. Darid Busur. 3. Gaygao.
Raichur	Raichur	Raichur	1. Chanderbanda. 2. Kalnala. 3. Yerigrah. 4. Matnasi.
Alempur	Alempur		1. Bharaper. 2. Katur. 3. Mamimangal. 4. Nakaper.
Deodrug	Deodrug		1. Deodrug. 2. Uskinib. 3. Ramdrug. 4. Ghure. 5. Jathally.
Gangawati	Gangawati		1. Budgaon. 2. Kanakgiri. 3. Kartagi.
Koshtagi	Koshtagi		1. Dolay Hal. 2. Thawarganah. 3. Verginah. 4. Naingal.
Lingapur	Lingapur		1. Kodikil. 2. Lingapur. 3. Santi Kaller. 4. Muski.
Manvi	Manvi		1. Kubar. 2. Katal. 3. Surur. 4. Kurvi.
Sindhur	Sindhur		1. Gorgal. 2. Kalmanagi. 3. Haidgan Hal. 4. Ganaykal.
Bidar	Bidar	Bidar	1. Kohir. 2. Dhanasari. 3. Algol. 4. Sangatam.
Ahmedpur	Ahmedpur		1. Wanjars. 2. Chakont. 3. Karpoor. 4. Gongson.
Udgir	Udgir		1. Natoor. 2. Borol. 3. Kashmar. 4. Wajhar.

No. I. PLACES FROM WHERE DATA FOR LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 P.  
WERE COLLECTED.

Name of district	Name of taluk	Name of town or city for the data	Names of villages for the data
Bidar (contd.)	Nilangs	Nilangs	1. Pett Mahabub Ganj. 2. Auranpur. 3. Daspura. 4. Sonkhed.
	Janwadi	Janwadi	1. Janwadi. 2. Satwara. 3. Bhelangri. 4. Tadikal. 5. Borgi Arwad.

*Rural and Urban.*—The distinction between urban and rural population is based on an arbitrary principle. In the population census, only places having over 5,000 persons were required to be classed as towns; but for obvious reasons large villages with far less population than five thousand and happening to be headquarters of taluk administration were counted as towns. The proportion of rural population is 89 out of every hundred.

*Printing and distribution of schedules, etc.*—Suitable schedules (I) for rural (II) for urban (III) for Workshop and Factory Labour and Government Institutions, with detailed instructions for filling in the data properly, were printed and distributed in duplicate directly to the Tahsildars (schedules I and II); to the factory owners, managers and to the heads of Government Institutions (schedule III and Questionnaire) for the entry and return in due time.

The enquiry was conducted on voluntary lines as there is no Statistical Act in force and it is pleasing to note that most of the enquiries were received without any hesitation on the part of the factory owners and Government Officers. From some places which did not supply the data in time I had to send my tour branch and occasionally went myself to fetch the data.

The number of forms printed in the Government Central Press for this purpose was as follows:—

- I. Rural Labour Forms in Urdu .. 1000
- II. Urban Labour Forms in Urdu .. 1000
- III. Factory Labour Forms in Urdu .. 1000
- Factory Labour Forms in English .. 500
- IV. Questionnaires in English .. 500

These forms were distributed early in Isfandar 1844 Pasli and received back duly filled up within a reasonable time from all districts except Bidar.

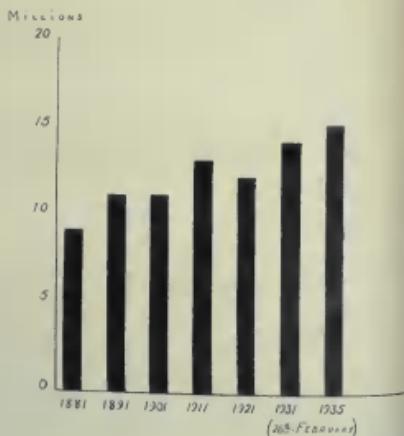
## No. (2).

The number of schedules distributed in duplicate to individual concerns and received duly filled up are as follows:—

<i>Classification of industries and occupations.</i>	<i>Distrib- uted</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Number of schedules.</i>
I. Rural	444	420	
II. Urban	111	89	
III. Textile mills	6	6	
IV. Factories in general:—			
Ginning Factories	41	22	
Pressing Factories	40	36	
Deccan Manure Works	1	1	
Match Factories	2	1	
Soap Factories	1	—	
Boot Factories	1	—	
Leather Tanning Factories	2	1	
V. Government Institutions employing labour:—			
Jails	4	4	
Distilleries	3	1	
Government Cottage Industries			
Institute	1	1	
Government Carpet Factory	1	1	
Government Electricity Depart- ment	1	1	
Government Mint Department.	1	1	
VI. Railway and other land transport services:—			
Railway Workshop	1	1	
VII. Mining and Quarries:—			
Cement Factories	1	1	
Coal Mines	1	—	
Stone Quarries	1	—	
Glass Factory	1	—	
Stone Polishing Factories	1	1	
VIII. Building and Construction:—			
Mangalore Tile and Pipe Manu- facture	2	2	
IX. Engineering and Metal Works:—			
Metal Works	7	2	
Deccan Button Factories	1	1	
Motor Workshops	8	1	
Sanat-i-Hind Engineering Works	1	1	
X. Wood Works:—			
Furniture Works	1	1	
XI. Printing and Binding:—			
Government Printing Press.	1	1	
XII. Food, Drink and Tobacco:—			
Oil Mills	2	2	
Rice Mills	6	6	
Biscuit Factories	1	—	
Bidi Factories	5	—	
Cigarette Factories	2	—	
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.:—			

## No.1 POPULATION OF HYDERABAD STATE

1881	9,845,594
1891	11,537,040
1901	11,161,142
1911	13,574,676
1921	12,471,770
1931	14,436,148
1935	15,300,600



*Tabulation and registration of the data received.*—The data, as soon as received, were scrutinized and entered in regular registers in the office of the Director of Statistics. Those schedules which were obviously defective, incomplete, or contained figures which appeared abnormal were, as far as possible, not taken into account in the working out of the general rates of wages. Tables were then prepared from the data contained in the accepted schedules. The average wage for each occupation and groups of occupation for men and women were worked out and from that the averages for each taluka and then for each district were taken for arriving at the final results for the Dominions. The present report is thus based on these tables.

*Agricultural wealth of Hyderabad State.*—Sir M. Vishweshwarayya has estimated the value of agricultural produce in general as Rs. 25 per acre. On this basis the total cultivated area of the State in 1844 Fasli (1935) being 28,781,926 acres will yield an income of nearly 72 crores of rupees to the State. This, when divided with the 1935 (estimated population of the State of 1,50,30,600 persons) gives Rs. 47-14-0 per annum per person with an area of nearly two acres of cultivated land.

In Europe it has been estimated that a maximum population which can be supported by agricultural occupations is 250 persons to a sq. mile, i.e., 2.6 acres per person. Thus the Hyderabad State has just sufficient area for each individual; hence the contentment.

The area under food grains which comes to the lot of a person in the Hyderabad State is 1,94,22,656 acres = 1,50,30,600 persons = 1.3 acres.

*Agricultural and economic outlook during the quinquennium 1931-35.*—In general it can be said for Hyderabad State that there is more contentment among the people and also that there are cheaper means of livelihood in the State than in the surrounding Provinces.

Good season and bad season for the crops have a very marked effect on the economic conditions of the cultivators in particular and others in general. As the Agricultural Adviser with the Government of India (Mr. S. Milligan) pointed out, that "the greater part of India's agricultural produce consists of food grains and that by far the greater part of that is consumed by the growers and their families as also by the workers. Any increase in crop output, therefore, accordingly represents as much greater corresponding surplus. With a 50 per cent. home consumption an increase of 25 per cent. (the difference between a fair and a good crop) becomes 50 per cent. in saleable surplus. This, however, does not apply to what are generally called the revenue crops such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc., the whole produce of which is practically sold by the cultivator."

*Agricultural and economic conditions of Hyderabad State year by year.—1940 F.*—During the agricultural year ending Thir 1340 Fasli the average rainfall was 29.05 inches. The southwest monsoon of 1339 Fasli, which directly fed the kharif and abi crops harvested early in 1340 Fasli, was vigorous in the early stage. Cultivation of kharif and abi proceeded normally but in

Shahrewar the rains practically held off. It not only interrupted further sowings but caused deterioration of the early-sown tender crop. The condition of the crops worsened in Mehrir when only light and sporadic showers fell. Kharif in some parts was very poor and abi transplantation was only possible under wells. In Aban, the monsoon became active and revived the crops. Harvest commenced in time and continued in 1340 Fasli. The north-east monsoon was helpful to abi and replenished the soil moisture but interfered with kharif harvest. By the end of Isfandar kharif and abi harvest was completed. Rabi grew well and was reaped in Farwardi, while tabi which was sown under normal weather conditions was cut in Thir 1340 Fasli.

The net area sown to all crops was 28,253 thousand acres, of which the forecast crops occupied 60 per cent. Water and fodder supply was insufficient in very large areas and cattle diseases were widespread in Marathwara in the summer months of 1340 Fasli. Owing to economic depression the market rates of agricultural produce heavily slumped. The retail prices of wheat, rice and jowar in Thir were 7, 6½ and 21 seers respectively per O.S. rupee, as compared with 5, 4 and 12 seers on the corresponding date in the previous year.

1341 F.:—The agricultural season, which commenced in Amardad in 1341 Fasli, was on the whole satisfactory. Rainfall averaged 39.22 inches. The south-west monsoon, on which depended the kharif and abi, harvested in 1341 Fasli, was capricious for sometime. It rained heavily in the north and light to moderate in the south, Gulbarga, Raichur and Nalgonda having poor soil moisture. The monsoon, though feeble at the beginning, gave widespread rain at the end of Amardad, the supply to Aurangabad being very heavy. Shahrewar was the wettest month of the season. In Mehrir only light rain fell and weeding of crops was done. Further heavy falls were received in the northern area.

Early in Azur 1341 Fasli, kharif harvest commenced. Abi, which was transplanted in Shahrewar 1340 Fasli, was attacked by insect pests in Karimnagar, Warangal and Raichur and the crop was harvested between Dai and Isfandar 1341 Fasli.

Rabi cultivation was under ideal conditions and the crop, which was sown in Bahman, was reaped in Farwardi when unusual rains interrupted the operation. Damage by field rats was also reported from six of the Marathwara districts. Harvest ended in Khurdad. Tabi also had a favourable season, good growth and uninterrupted harvest in Khurdad. The area sown to all crops was 29,454 thousand acres, of which 63 per cent. were occupied by forecast crops.

Water and fodder supply was adequate. Cattle diseases were less prevalent than in the previous year. Retail prices of wheat, rice and jauwar stood at 8½, 7½ and 14½ seers respectively at the end of the calendar year 1341 Fasli, showing a fall in the first two and considerable rise in the last.

1342 F.:—The rainfall during the agricultural year ending with 15th Thir 1342 Fasli was 36.92 inches. When the monsoon arrived in proper time there was no crop standing.

Rain was heavy and well distributed until Mehrir when light showers fell. On the whole, however, the south-west and the north-east monsoons yielded copious falls. Kharif had a normal season except in Raichur and stray parts of Nizamabad, where, on account of faulty distribution of rains, moisture deficiency was felt. At harvest time untimely rains in some tracts of Gulbarga and Raichur slightly damaged the crop.

Abi, which was sown with the rains and transplanted in Shahrewar, was generally free from insects and plant diseases except in parts of Warangal. Early in Azur 1342 Fasli, the crop in some places of Raichur and Nizamabad was in an indifferent condition for want of soil moisture. Harvesting concluded in Bahman. Rabi sown in Shahrewar 1341 Fasli was cut in Farwardi. The crop condition was generally fair except for infestation of insects in parts of Karimnagar and lack of moisture in Raichur. Tabi cultivation began in Bahman and was harvested in Khurdad. Nothing untoward happened in its growing stage. The net area sown to all crops was 28,976 thousand acres, of which 65.5 per cent. were occupied by forecast crops. Water-supply was deficient in parts of Parbhani, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Osmanabad and Raichur and that of fodder in the last two districts as well as in Nander and Adilabad. Cattle diseases were prevalent in parts of eight districts.

The average retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar stood at 9, 8½ and 19½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee, showing a decline in all cases.

1343 F.:—The agricultural year was, on the whole, satisfactory. Rainfall was copious and well distributed. When the monsoon of 1342 Fasli arrived there was only sugar-cane crop standing. At the beginning light to moderate falls occurred in places but in other areas they were abnormal. In Mehrir the rain was so heavy that crops in the Godavary valley region of Aurangabad and Karimnagar lay submerged by inundation. At a later stage the kharif crop suffered from lack of moisture in a few areas and from hoppers and insects in some other places, while rain at harvest time, which commenced in the third week of Azur 1343 F., did some damage. In short, kharif crop on the whole was satisfactory although it suffered some vicissitudes, i.e., lack of moisture at sowing time and growth of the crop in a few areas; excessive rains and floods in some parts; hopper and insect damage and untimely rain at harvesting time in a few others.

Abi had a good season and was reaped from Azur to Bahman in 1343 Fasli. The yield was well above average.

Rabi had abundant sub-soil moisture but its growth was impaired by unseasonal rains accompanied by hailstorms, insects and plant diseases.

Tabi, which was sown between Bahman and Isfandar 1343 Fasli, was benefited by occasional showers but at harvest time hailstorms damaged the yield prospects.

The net area sown during the year was 30,009 thousand acres, of which 62.7 per cent. were under forecast crops.

Water and fodder supply was generally sufficient and cattle diseases were prevalent in a few parts. The retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar were 8, 8½ and 13½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee at the end of the year, showing a slight improvement as compared with last year.

1344 F.—During the year ending with the 15th Thir 1344 Fasli the agricultural conditions were less satisfactory than in the preceding year. The south-west monsoon of 1343 F. arrived late and did not manifest itself effectively till the end of Amardad. The vagaries of the monsoon in its early stage were marked in parts of Marathwara. The average rainfall was 33.10 inches. Kharif, which was sown in Amardad 1343 Fasli, was subject to indifferent weather conditions. Sowing of important commercial crops such as cotton, jawar and oilseeds was much restricted. At weeding time crop in parts languished for lack of moisture. Heavy falls of rain at long intervals between Shahrewar and Mehir were not helpful. A spell of warm weather diminished the crop prospects in Gulbarga, Raichur and three other Telengana districts. Harvesting was delayed till Isfandar 1344 F.

Abi also suffered by the defective rainfall and other seasonal factors. The crop was harvested between Azur and Isfandar of 1344 Fasli.

Rabi had a favourable season in large areas, sowing beginning a little earlier and concluding at the end of Azur 1344 Fasli. But in parts of Raichur scanty falls did not permit of cultivation. In a few tracts of Mabbahnagar, Gulbarga and Aurangabad the crop suffered either from lack of moisture or plant disease or severe winter. Harvesting was done in Isfandar and Farwardi. Tabi cultivation began in Bahman 1344 Fasli and harvested in Khurdad and Thir.

The net area sown was 28,370 thousand acres, 5.5 per cent. less than in the previous year, of which the forecast crops represented 62.3 per cent.

Water and fodder supply was insufficient for some months of the year under review, particularly in Gulbarga and Raichur. Contagious diseases among live-stock were prevalent practically throughout the year in many districts.

Retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar fluctuated and stood at 9½, 7½ and 13½ seers respectively per O.S. rupee at the end of the year.

*Size of Agricultural holdings and its effect on labour.*—Taking into consideration the figures for Government Ilaqa alone, there were in 1344 Fasli when the Labour Census was taken 1,234,883 cultivators occupying 21,743,809 acres of land. It works out at 17.6 acres per head, while in 1337 Fasli each cultivator had 19.2 acres as his holding. Thus the agricultural holdings are slowly getting smaller and smaller.

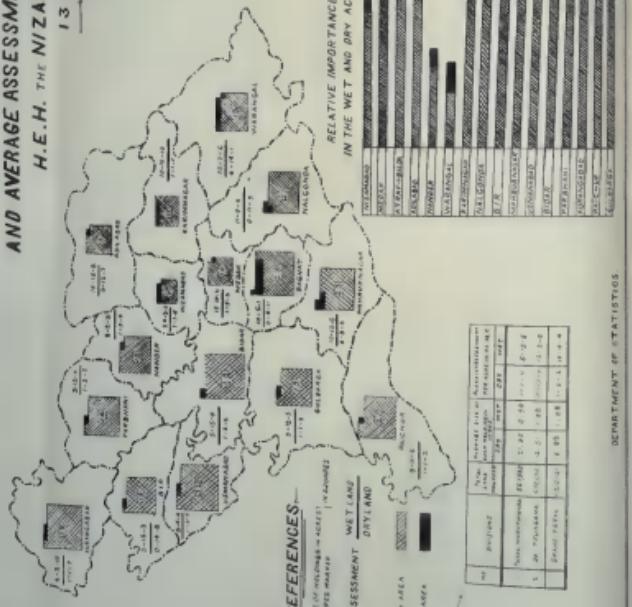
In Telengana the number of single pattadaras has decreased while in Marathwara it has slightly increased. But the number of joint pattadaras as well as shikmidars has in both the divisions increased by 42 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively since 1337

**MAP SHOWING AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS IN ACRES  
AND AVERAGE ASSESSMENT OF LAND**

**H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS**

**13 4 3 F.**

**(1890)**



Fasli. This shows the growth of small landholders. A statement showing the details is given below:-

	Occupied area in acres.	1344 F.	1337 F.
Dry	.. ..	20,420,104	20,499,414
Wet	.. ..	1,323,205	1,270,014
Total	.. ..	21,743,309	21,769,428

Number of Cultivators:-

(a) Marathwara (Total)	..	582,868	535,640
Single Pattadars	..	352,308	346,026
Joint Pattadars (or Pot pattadars)	..	104,402	78,020
Shikmidars	..	126,158	111,594
(b) Telengana (Total)	..	652,016	596,227
Single Pattadars	..	430,695	437,517
Joint Pattadars	..	101,752	66,903
Shikmidars	..	119,568	91,307
Hyderabad State Total	..	1,284,888	1,131,867
Average size of holding in acres	..	17.6	19.2

With the small size of the holdings and the cultivation of only rain-fed crops, the cultivators have to leave their fields during off season and serve themselves as agricultural labourers, etc., as their holdings are not sufficient to support them and their families throughout the year.

Mr. Keatings, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in his book has shown that a cultivator in Deccan requires 40 to 50 acres of land to maintain himself and his family with comfort throughout the year. This land should be of good fertility in one block and there should be one well in it for irrigation. An area less than that cannot maintain a farmer.

Consequently the number of hired farm-labourers is diminishing. Two other factors which have operated to reduce the number of farm-labourers are the increasing competition of town jobs which offer higher wages and congenital conditions of employment; and, secondly, the economic depression, which set in 1890 F. Wages have since dropped and farm-labourers have found it increasingly difficult to earn adequate wages on the land. For these reasons there is a growing disinclination to seek employment in the farm. In districts where small size holdings worked by the owner's family predominate the number of hired labourers is very small, as for instance in Nizamabad, where the average size of holding is 7 acres, Medak 10 acres and Karimnagar 11 acres.

The map given on opposite page will be interesting in this respect. The noticeable feature of this map is the obvious smallness of the holdings in Telengana with greater area under irrigation.

## CHAPTER II.

## LABOUR.

*Classes of Labour*:—Statistics about labour were collected under the four well-known groups with the issue of the above noted schedules. Each group had the following details:—

(1) *Skilled Labour Artisan*:—This group included Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons and such others.

(2) *Field and Agricultural Labour*:—This included Ploughmen, Sowers, Transplanters, Weeders, Reapers, Herdsmen, and other farm workers.

(3) *Unskilled Labour*:—This included ordinary labourers, domestic servants, etc.

(4) *Factory Labour and Labour in Government Institutions*:—This included skilled labourers and ordinary labourers both, under various capacities.

*Skilled Labour*:—In every village or in a group of villages of the Hyderabad State there are found some artisans such as Barahi (Carpenters), Lohar (Blacksmiths), and Maimar (Masons) for the making of carts, wheels, ploughs, and the building of houses and sheds for the agriculturist's animals.

Besides these there are the chamaras and mochis (leather workers), who tan the skins and hides and make the chappals for foot wear, water-bags for irrigation purposes, belts for bullocks' necks and such others like the Julahas (weavers); the Rangrez (Dyers and Printers); the Buroors (Basket-Makers and Tatti Weavers); the Soonaars and Kasars (Gold and silver smiths and other metal workers); the Malis (Market gardeners); the Bhois (Fishermen); the Koomars (Potters); the Darzis (Tailors); the Hajjams (Barbers); the Dhabis (Washermen).

*Skilled Labour*:—There are also skilled labourers found in villages and towns as important units.

The Census Reports of 1931 and 1921 give the following number of these skilled labourers in the various districts of the State:—

## No. 2. CARPENTERS. (BARAHI - SUTAR - WADLA).

Districts	According to traditional caste		Actual workers		Furniture and cabinet makers, actual workers		Sawyers (arrakash) actual workers	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City	2,582	2,424	1,390	1,257	379	256	823	738
Atraf-i-Bulda	4,417	4,205	1,960	1,659	321	15	61	50
Warangal	5,979	9,122	3,783	3,512	104	3	120	100
Karimnagar	20,463	17,965	8,910	8,222	345	—	339	333
Adilabad	6,014	—	1,788	—	87	—	167	—
Medak	9,063	9,276	3,059	1,721	184	—	52	—
Nizamabad	7,192	8,839	1,731	2,209	52	—	53	—
Mahabubnagar	9,702	7,130	1,509	3,288	133	—	73	—
Nalgonda	14,979	12,160	2,914	9,148	98	—	10	—
Telengana	80,272	65,127	21,226	28,621	1,462	275	864	128
Aurangabad	6,392	—	1,173	—	1,453	228	—	48
Bir	1,860	—	915	—	1,498	136	—	118
Nanded	1,970	—	2,079	—	1,919	104	—	86
Parbhani	5,180	3,495	1,186	2,174	84	—	25	22
Gadchiroli	1,251	—	1,028	—	210	225	—	82
Osmansabad	1,287	—	1,106	—	480	—	299	—
Raichur	8,705	8,825	681	4,707	143	—	58	1,943
Bidar	4,870	—	1,670	—	120	—	28	86
Marathwada	30,978	18,820	9,565	17,730	1,164	—	543	2,888
Hyderabad State	110,836	78,347	30,088	40,851	2,620	275	1,467	2,516

## No. 4. BLACKSMITHS (LOHARS - KAMMARI).

Districts	According to traditional caste		Actual workers	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City	—	153	279	873
Atraf-i-Bulda	—	4,430	3,140	580
Warangal	—	10,341	14,219	3,738
Karimnagar	—	9,572	8,946	2,878
Adilabad	—	5,488	1,501	2,182
Medak	—	7,198	8,737	829
Nizamabad	—	5,737	1,800	168
Mahabubnagar	—	4,337	1,814	1,229
Nalgonda	—	9,258	8,630	2,196
Telengana	—	62,035	30,625	15,024
Aurangabad	—	5,784	2,790	967
Bir	—	3,270	2,149	1,271
Nanded	—	3,298	2,227	2,299
Parbhani	—	2,620	2,611	754
Gadchiroli	—	4,437	3,381	1,830
Osmansabad	—	2,377	2,989	704
Raichur	—	5,926	5,511	700
Bidar	—	3,880	1,805	1,123
Marathwada	—	31,155	21,978	9,663
Hyderabad State	—	93,460	72,631	24,080

No. 5.—COPPERSMITHS. (KASAR—KANCHARI).

Districts	According to traditional castes		Actual workers	
	1901	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City	1,915	1,643	898	41
Atraf-i-Balda	2,230	1,800	605	322
Warangal	2,539	1,900	5,309	1,019
Karimnagar	2,132	—	919	451
Adilabad	1,423	706	442	895
Mulki	2,083	1,501	36	1,755
Nizamabad	1,043	—	285	288
Mahaboobnagar	8,013	1,102	1,058	377
Nalgonda	—	—	—	—
Telengana	16,892	7,030	9,549	5,456
Amravatapet	2,306	1,982	94	1
Bir	2,306	1,601	401	22
Nander	2,302	1,493	426	4
Parbhani	2,350	2,048	818	2
Gulbarga	2,352	1,305	406	—
Osmabad	1,853	1,171	196	—
Raichur	8,068	2,918	588	—
Bidar	841	805	1,408	8
Marathwara	10,538	18,213	8,792	32
Hyderabad State	35,730	29,243	15,541	5,488

No. 6.—GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS. (SUNAR—AUSALA—KAMSAALA).

Districts	According to traditional castes		Actual workers	
	1901	1921	1931	1921
Hyderabad City	3,346	8,575	819	846
Atraf-i-Balda	6,802	6,800	1,200	706
Warangal	12,598	9,944	1,896	9,617
Karimnagar	17,148	14,235	8,597	4,483
Adilabad	6,532	9,612	984	3,218
Mulki	8,881	5,642	648	1,925
Nizamabad	7,591	6,350	2,831	4,198
Mahaboobnagar	1,773	6,275	1,754	4,320
Nalgonda	14,128	11,822	4,167	2,692
Telengana	89,617	73,678	22,302	24,986
Amravatapet	13,140	11,210	1,806	1,603
Bir	4,389	3,853	509	1,053
Nander	6,630	4,184	932	748
Parbhani	10,010	5,280	1,484	2,788
Gulbarga	8,272	4,103	2,262	1,741
Osmabad	4,254	5,936	940	1,602
Raichur	3,875	5,586	1,771	2,740
Bidar	4,070	2,075	1,020	1,680
Marathwara	48,274	41,213	10,310	13,909
Hyderabad State	187,891	114,886	32,318	38,886

No. 7.—WORKERS IN OTHER METALS AND SMELTERS.

Districts	Actual workers			
	1901	1921		
Hyderabad City	..	167		
Atraf-i-Balda	..	..		
Warangal	..	288		
Karimnagar	..	..		
Adilabad	..	4		
Medak	..	..		
Nizamabad	..	..		
Mahaboobnagar	..	39		
Nalgonda	..	..		
Telengana	478	351		
Arrangabad	..	80		
Bir	..	..		
Nander	..	103		
Parbhani	..	84		
Gulbarga	..	150		
Osmabad	..	314		
Raichur	..	104		
Bidar	..	202		
Marathwara	1,086	24		
Hyderabad State	1,564	375		
Districts	Masons actual workers	Waddars by caste		
1901	1921	1901	1921	
Hyderabad City	1,171	3,383	2,534	1,691
Atraf-i-Balda	271	1,335	11,072	12,450
Warangal	1,040	5,042	29,073	17,114
Karimnagar	501	6,599	18,296	15,649
Adilabad	901	2,026	9,357	8,188
Medak	196	3,022	6,921	5,021
Nizamabad	2,406	71	13,910	12,290
Mahaboobnagar	1,110	4,308	21,819	17,472
Nalgonda	1,690	3,546	19,839	14,405
Telengana	9,471	29,348	123,330	98,290
Arrangabad	1,146	130	20,647	18,323
Bir	683	43	5,991	5,745
Nander	1,008	1,132	7,337	8,840
Parbhani	350	112	10,027	664
Gulbarga	2,225	6,359	21,156	22,558
Osmabad	1,276	2,008	5,488	4,918
Raichur	3,101	8,901	29,851	31,988
Bidar	1,117	267	1,897	2,299
Marathwara	10,854	29,385	94,444	88,368
Hyderabad State	20,895	49,628	217,574	181,838

## No. 9.—LEATHER WORKERS. (CHAMARS AND MOCHIS).

Districts			Hut, shoe, clog makers, etc., (actual workers)	
	1901	1921		
Hyderabad City	..	..	2,078	738
Atraf-i-Balds	..	..	2,173	6,070
Warangal	..	..	3,635	8,484
Karimnagar	..	..	13,843	14,873
Adilabad	..	..	3,680	8,086
Mulak	..	..	17,920	16,280
Nizamabad	..	..	3,846	6,429
Mahabubnagar	..	..	1,218	878
Nalgonda	..	..	1,877	7,069
Telangana	..	..	31,193	56,180
Amravatad	..	..	2,074	942
Ihr	..	..	2,178	658
Naderi	..	..	2,261	2,241
Fardhami	..	..	2,721	1,207
Gulbarga	..	..	2,723	7,885
Omanmahad	..	..	2,193	9,327
Raschir	..	..	1,331	3,234
Huler	..	..	5,784	325
Marathwada	..	..	22,410	28,278
Hyderabad State	..	..	78,614	84,547

No. 10.—VARIOUS OTHER SKILLED LABOURERS, ACTUAL WORKERS.

Districts	FISHERMEN (Boats)		TAILORS (Dressers)		WASHLADIES (Drapers)		BUTTERS (Butchers)		Market gardeners, etc., (not included in previous column)		POTTERS (Ku- mbers and other potteries)	
	1901	1921	1901	1921	1901	1921	1901	1921	1901	1921	1901	1921
Hyderabad City	1,200	788	2,015	1,903	3,782	2,064	2,025	3,110	2,024	1,363	70	—
Atraf-i-Balds	4,267	2,285	3,187	2,928	7,622	1,237	2,497	2,025	2,025	1,544	123	—
Warangal	12,209	8,071	3,878	3,749	3,599	10,502	2,220	7,202	2,025	10,617	8,89	—
Karimnagar	2,207	1,882	3,202	3,075	6,079	10,942	10,710	3,290	3,290	4,704	10,780	8,29
Adilabad	11,264	6,092	795	755	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225	—
Mulak	6,784	4,832	4,119	2,979	16,531	7,729	3,069	3,144	3,144	10,786	3,19	—
Nizamabad	1,710	1,078	1,710	1,710	3,605	5,558	3,014	2,269	7,159	2,106	5,57	—
Mahabubnagar	8,520	17,042	17,042	17,042	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	6,279	8,58	—
Nalgonda	8,068	2,851	2,851	2,851	27,281	16,627	4,208	3,362	3,362	1,162	12,148	3,09
Telangana	73,178	58,902	58,141	25,280	83,188	91,120	25,024	23,765	23,765	1,172	19,898	6,485
Amravatad	1,207	860	2,067	1,730	7,571	1,152	1,828	3,804	3,804	10,040	3,40	—
Ihr	1,561	1,000	717	610	1,225	1,414	813	1,182	1,182	2,593	865	—
Nanderi	3,979	1,881	2,153	1,771	3,539	3,539	3,539	4,448	4,448	2,593	8,923	—
Dewanpettai	3,936	545	1,857	1,095	1,869	1,869	1,869	2,218	2,218	1,766	7,765	—
Gulbarga	2,401	1,746	1,746	1,746	5,240	5,240	5,240	3,601	3,601	1,803	1,803	—
Gowarankoppa	581	708	581	581	5,009	908	1,591	819	819	7,516	2,107	—
Raschir	3,422	1,288	3,358	2,994	4,096	3,812	1,823	2,464	2,464	3,709	1,591	—
Huler	4,353	689	2,101	1,077	3,153	3,043	3,043	4,442	4,442	1,203	6,015	2,81
Marathwada	25,793	25,008	17,748	12,082	24,029	23,837	14,034	22,640	22,640	35,012	62,705	10,58
Hyderabad State	99,691	70,318	40,804	38,571	136,774	118,577	30,586	46,405	30,477	1,34,198	68,20	—

*Agricultural Labour.*—“Agricultural labour,” as noted in the “Indian Year Book” may be repeated verbatim about the Hyderabad State that it “is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and nearly fifty per cent. of its working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. Much the greater part of the land is divided up into small holdings which are in the hands of cultivating owners or cultivating tenants who work on the fields themselves with as many members of their families as are able to do so. Little outside labour is employed and then only during busy spells such as at transplanting and harvesting. For the purely agricultural labourer, employment on the land is causal and spasmodic; and, normally, the cash wages earned by him are remarkably low, for the contract of hiring often includes a midday meal. Even for the members of the families of the cultivating owners and tenants, employment on the land is seldom perennial and is mostly seasonal. In the non-agricultural season this class of labour is engaged on odd jobs as cart drivers, rope makers, bid manufacturers, messengers, watchmen, graziers, metal workers and quarrymen and also under road contractors. It is often necessary, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers, to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door; but the migration is generally always of temporary character, and the agriculturist’s contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken. It is this pool—cultivating owners and tenants, members of their families and the landless agricultural labourers—from which the manufacturing, transport, mining and other industries of India draw the bulk of the labour which they require. Unlike the West, where large congregations of work-peopple have been completely divorced from the land and are permanently settled in industrial towns and cities, the proportion of permanent town-dwellers in the Hyderabad State, as compared with the total population, is exceedingly small; and, as has already been pointed out above, the majority of industrial workers return to, and maintain contact with the land. This point cannot be overemphasised because it is the most important factor for the proper appreciation and understanding of the several problems connected with industrial labour.

It is no doubt true that in many instances it is the spirit of adventure or the lure of the city life which draws the agriculturist from his land to the towns. In most cases, however, the migration is due to the efforts of the jobber or a recruiting agent to secure the labour which his employer requires. The duration of the stay in a town or city depends on the extent of the need for cash. It may last only for a few weeks or it may extend to a few months. In many cases, a number of agriculturist’s family may be required to work in a town or city for years in order to send home such remittances as he can from his meagre wages; but even then there are always frequent returns home either for some festive occasion such as a marriage or for partaking in the obsequies and religious rites associated with a death in the family or for short spells of work on the soil during the busy season. Such workers become semi-permanent town-dwellers and, as a

result of the experience which they have gained, are able to secure employment in skilled jobs to command higher wages and better conditions of work."

The Census Report, 1931 gives the following number of agricultural labourers in the State.

	Males	Females	Total
Agricultural labourers Horticulturists and Shepherds (Gowas, Dhawans, Lambadas)	7,93,998 6,25,820	7,73,894 6,03,350	14,79,692 12,28,870

The table below gives the number of cultivators and the agricultural labourers in each district. From this it will be seen that for every two cultivators there is one hired labourer. This condition of labour, looking to the small holding and the family of the cultivator itself being engaged, can be looked upon as satisfactory.

#### No. 11.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

(1931 CENSUS—TABLE X, SERIAL NO. 5 AND SERIAL NO. 10).

S. No.	Districts	CULTIVATORS OF ALL KINDS		AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS		
		Cultivator ordinary	Special crops	Total	Males & Females	Total labourers to 1 cult. tivator
1	Hyderabad City	14,990	2,924	17,914	M 861 F 2,924	1,845 0.1
2	Atrai-i-Baldia	180,272	3,837	184,129	M 31,568 F 15,532	77,100 0.4
3	Warangal	286,090	5,834	292,833	M 64,804 F 29,515	1,24,319 0.4
4	Karimnagar	288,436	4,704	293,140	M 69,068 F 35,332	94,749 0.8
5	Adilabad	155,243	358	155,601	M 30,059 F 31,158	60,248 0.8
6	Medak	190,982	318	191,203	M 31,098 F 49,924	81,504 0.5
7	Nizamabad	161,513	376	162,110	M 18,141 F 39,422	57,568 0.8
8	Mahbubnagar	198,551	1,462	200,013	M 36,221 F 52,147	98,361 0.4
9	Nalgonda	240,163	1,682	241,597	M 48,937 F 44,166	108,250 0.4
10	Aurangabad	199,013	2,009	199,114	M 37,258 F 39,480	86,738 0.4
11	Bir	199,060	1,185	200,854	M 51,412 F 40,642	101,028 0.4
12	Nander	141,380	2,500	144,170	M 44,056 F 44,166	88,282 0.6
13	Purnabani	181,106	2,214	186,314	M 45,081 F 20,117	89,098 0.3
14	Gulbarga	288,050	9,640	297,496	M 58,005 F 2,279	87,940 0.3
15	Ormaniyad	195,450	7,548	202,987	M 65,805 F 17,610	113,594 0.5
16	Raicher	240,818	8,403	240,222	M 58,495 F 33,679	92,174 0.4
17	Bidar	211,088	1,583	212,621	M 59,405 F 49,640	100,905 0.4
	Total	3,390,043	56,477	3,693,430	M 7,05,008 F 7,75,694	1,479,662 0.4

*Unskilled or Ordinary Labour*—This is the common stock of labour that is employed in various odd jobs. In villages they are required for the purposes of digging embankments, well-digging, canal silt clearing, construction works, etc. In urban areas they are paid more than the agricultural labourers.

The standard of comfort being very low in the labouring classes the efforts for gaining efficiency are not made by them in general.

The Census Report for 1931 gives the following number of ordinary labourers in the State under various heads:

	Males	Females
Labourers employed on canals	9,682	2,131
Labourers employed on roads and bridges	89,627	59,972
Porters and messengers	5,491	414
Railway labourers	59,008	48,999
Domestic servants	317,317	217,026
Labourers unspecified	92,825	81,944
Total	573,950	410,486

*Industrial or Factory Labour*—The labour engaged in the factories, both as skilled and unskilled, has to perform different kinds of work according to the nature of the factory. They are as a general rule paid higher than the artisans, labourers and unskilled labourers of the villages.

Statement given below will show that there is a regular increase of the factory labour in each and every district year by year except Faribhani and Nander. The causes for this decrease cannot be found out.

#### No. 12.—NO. OF AVERAGE DAILY FACTORY WORKERS FROM 1931 TO 1935.

(ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS FROM FACTORIES).

Serial No.	Districts	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1	Hyderabad City	9,170	9,773	10,882	18,745	10,831
2	Atrai-i-Baldia	..	..	..	..	..
3	Warangal	* 4,152	1,728	1,829	1,942	5,569
4	Karimnagar	351	331	482	1,388	1,023
5	Adilabad	765	620	1,020	1,200	1,020
6	Nizamabad	547	55	635	505	1,121
7	Mecca	39	35	327	409	796
8	Mahbubnagar	72	31	437	813	586
9	Nalgonda	114	135	784	994	3,409
10	Aurangabad	4,361	4,678	2,485	8,138	3,078
11	Bir	680	..	441	218	305
12	Nander	4,067	5,769	4,202	4,082	2,690
13	Purnabani	3,595	8,110	2,742	3,275	2,070
14	Gulbarga	3,219	3,714	3,188	3,200	1,578
15	Ormaniyad	246	140	1,196	1,072	1,588
16	Raicher	938	1,444	1,048	1,018	2,553
17	Bidar	29	469	855	815	889
	Total	38,424	30,625	85,308	82,157	82,100

\* Excluding Singareni Collieries' labour of 11,838 in 1931 Census.

No. 18.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FACTORY STATISTICS FOR  
1934.  
(SOURCE—THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1936-37).

Provinces	No. of Factories	AVERAGE DAILY NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED			
		Men	Women	Children	Total
Hyderabad State	469	...	...	...	52,169
Madras	1,538	1,03,372	37,195	6,812	1,46,779
Bombay	1,678	3,07,745	65,949	2,147	3,75,883
C. P., & Berar	726	10,416	19,624	468	69,508

*Textile Industry.*—This is the chief and the most important industry of the State and employs 1,89,053 persons (1931 Census) or a little over one per cent. of the total population of the State. The analysis according to the various occupations connected with the textile industry is as follows:—

	No. of persons employed.
Ginning, cleaning and pressing	17,775
Spinning, sizing and weaving	141,572
Rope, twine, string and other fibres	10,606
Wool-carding, spinning and weaving	16,296
Silk spinning and weaving	2,156
Dyeing, bleaching, printing, etc.	4,686
Lace, embroideries, etc.	828

*Handloom Weaving.*—The most important of the Hyderabad State village industries is the handloom weaving, nearly every district having its professional weavers who are part-time agriculturists. The 1931 Census Report shows that (111,998) hand-

looms were engaged in the production of cloth, supporting a population of (194,063) as per details given below:—

No. 14.—TEXTILE WORKERS ALL KINDS.

Districts.		1931	1921
Hyderabad City	...	2,070	1,818
Atrauli-Baldia	...	10,480	14,058
Warangal	...	14,909	30,285
Karimnagar	...	44,168	35,628
Adilabad	...	8,022	29,819
Medak	...	9,938	17,705
Nizamabad	...	10,491	15,596
Mahabubnagar	...	10,827	22,432
Nalgonda	...	21,118	16,092
Telengana	...	1,38,168	1,64,468
Aurangabad	...	4,272	2,519
Bir	...	3,006	6,774
Nanded	...	9,888	6,532
Parbhani	...	3,845	4,318
Gulbarga	...	7,424	9,898
Osmannabad	...	7,254	5,974
Raichur	...	11,437	18,840
Bidar	...	7,259	2,764
Marathwada	...	55,909	36,124
Hyderabad State	...	1,94,063	2,20,592

*Handloom Weaving.*—One thing which is very striking about the textile industry is that the tract producing the greater amount of cotton, i.e., Marathwara has got less textile workers in cotton than the tract producing the smaller amount of cotton production, i.e., Telengana. The point why this industry has not been established from the very beginning right in the heart of the tract where raw material is more easily available has to be investigated.

*Leather industry.*—It is divided into two classes (a) leather tanning and (b) making of leather articles such as boots, shoes, umbrellas, harnesses, etc. The number of people engaged in the leather industry is given in the preceding Table No. (9).

*Metal industry.*—Metal working is a widespread handicraft industry. Practically every Indian family uses metallic utensils and it is therefore, usual to find in each village braziers and coppersmiths who prepare and repair old articles. The population engaged in this work is also given in the preceding Table No. (7).

*Method of recruitment of labour.*—The labour recruitment is generally through the medium of a recruiting agent, a sardar, a mukaddam, a maistry, a jamadar or a jobber as he is generally called. Some amount is advanced to this person for the regular supply and the number of labourers required when the work is at a distance from the labour-available centres. In the industrial areas, cities and large towns there are centres or *addas* in different parts of the city, etc., where the labourers go and wait every morning to be engaged by persons who are in need of labourers.

To the mukaddam or maistry, when he engages the labourers, they pay him four dubs to one anna daily as the recruiting body.

*Apprenticeship.*—The system of apprenticeship is common among the professional workers such as carpenters, smithies and masons. Young boys especially their own relations are taken up in their work as child labourers on nominal wages and gradually they pick up the work.

*Unit of power.*—The importance of manual labour in terms of horse-power can be calculated thus. Each individual labourer represented in units of horse-power is 1/8 H.P. male labourer and 1/16 H.P. female labourer. On this basis the Hyderabad State has got in labourers an available Horse Power daily of:—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 705,968 & + & 773,694 \\ 8 & + & 16 \\ \hline & = & 136,602 \end{array} \text{ Units for Agricultural Labour.}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 572,950 & + & 410,486 \\ 8 & + & 16 \\ \hline & = & 97,275 \end{array} \text{ Ordinary Labour.}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 52,109 & + & 8 \\ \hline & = & 6,513 \end{array} \text{ Factory Labour.}$$

If these are not properly utilized then so many horse powers will be a daily waste to the country.

### CHAPTER III.

#### LABOUR WAGES.

*Departmental development.*—The data collected in the Labour Census cannot be analysed properly due to the lack of qualified statisticians and shortage of hands in the Department. Steps were taken merely to collect the data for the time being. The Department when sufficiently developed will work on the material collected in past and present and will be able to inform the Government about the real condition of affairs.

*General remarks about the wages.*—In the Labour Census the first item of importance was the increase or decrease in the number of the labouring classes of various categories, compared with the previous Census. The second item of importance is the comparison with regard to the increase or decrease in the rates of wages of these labouring classes, and this item is dealt with in detail in this chapter.

*Rates of wages.*—The term "rate of wages" applies to the sum of money or its equivalent which an employer contracts to pay to his workmen for a specified amount of work done. It may be expressed in terms of time or quantity or both. In the first case, the rate is called a time-rate and it may be a monthly, weekly, daily or hourly rate or a rate for any period of time. In the second case it is called a piece-rate or more scientifically a piece-work price. In the third case it is called a task rate.

In rural areas the wages are mostly paid in kind and for this there is no hard and fast rule and no regular system in vogue, the amount varies from village to village. For instance, harvesters of crops get the produce harvested no matter whatever it is, e.g., cotton pickers get seed cotton, wheat harvesters get wheat or jawar, rice harvesters get paddy and so on. The labourers, on the whole, are more satisfied with this system and the cultivators find it easier to deal in this way rather than to go to their moneylenders to get money for the harvest of their crops. For other field operations the field workmen generally get sufficient paddy or jawar, etc., daily to maintain themselves and their families and at the time of harvest get a share in the harvest together with presents in the shape of dhottis, kambals, chappals, etc.

The urban areas especially the bigger towns and the factories have a system of payment in cash.

It is striking that wages are appreciably lower in agricultural than in other occupations. In the former case, the wage is determined solely by the landlord, whereas in other industries such as blacksmithy, carpentry, etc., it is by individual bargaining. The difference in wages is due to the fact that agricultural work involves much less specialisation than manufacturing. It may, however, be conceded that workers in growing sugarcane and garden crops very closely correspond to skilled workers in industry so far as wages are concerned.

In general, wages paid in Marathwara except in Raichur district are distinctly higher than those in Telengana, in some cases the difference being about 30 to 50 per cent. In 1841 F., they fell slightly owing to the poor cotton season. Speaking generally, as reported by the Inspector of Factories and Boilers in his annual reports, the rates of wages remained the same throughout the quinquennium.

*Main features of Labour Censuses.*—Two features are noticeable in the present Census as compared with that taken in 1837 F.

(a) Although in most of the villages more than one method of payment is in vogue yet it seems that in many cases cash wages are replacing wages in kind in the State. Many of the talukas, which formerly paid labourers in grain only, are now reported

to be paying in cash. The talukas which still continue the old system are Adilabad, Chinmur and Lekhatipet in the Adilabad district; Khammam in Warangal; Kalvakurki in Mahbubnagar, and Bhongir in the Nalgonda district. The lowest wage-earners are in the Gondwana region of Adilabad. The lowest cash wage being two annas for the man and one anna for the woman in farms. In certain parts of Karimnagar also cheap labour is available.

(b) As already observed the wage rates have diminished since 1837 F.<sub>r</sub> between 33 and 50 per cent. due to the economic depression. Wherever payments were made in cash and kind the latter has either been withdrawn or reduced to half. Women's wages in the rural tracts are fifty per cent. of men's in the same occupation.

No. 15.—WAGES CENSUS—INDIA. THE EAST.

S.	Districts	Black- stallins	Carpen- ters	Plough- men	SOWERS AND TRANSPLANTERS		WEEDERS		REAPERS		Her- ders	OTHER AGRICUL- TURAL LABOURERS	
					Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women
1	Hysterland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Amdo-Balda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Wasangal	-	1	3	7	2	5	0	0	10	0	4	0
4	Kartungar	-	2	8	2	11	10	0	2	5	0	1	0
5	Asifabad	-	1	6	4	1	7	0	3	0	2	0	0
6	Mekar	-	0	12	0	0	13	4	0	2	0	0	0
7	Sinnowbad	-	0	10	1	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
8	Mahindrapur	-	2	5	4	2	0	0	3	4	0	0	2
9	Nalgonda	-	1	12	0	1	12	0	0	3	2	0	0
	Telingana Average	1	3	11	1	10	8	0	3	8	0	2	0
	Annesghad	-	11	5	2	5	1	4	4	0	4	0	2
	Bir	-	2	10	9	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	2
	Nander	-	1	5	6	2	8	0	3	5	0	0	2
	Fuzlbad	-	1	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	2
	Gulbarga	-	1	3	3	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	2
	Oosunabad	-	0	15	7	0	14	2	0	5	0	0	3
	Raicher	-	0	8	2	7	5	0	3	0	2	0	0
	Blohr	-	2	0	8	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	2
	Mannarwadi Average	1	12	0	1	14	2	0	4	8	0	4	0
	Hyderabad State Average	-	1	10	10	1	12	5	0	11	0	4	4

No. 16.—WAGS (KNIRUS)—HUBAL, 1937 FASH.

No.	Districts	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Plasterers	SWEATERS AND TRANSPORTERS		WEEDERS		HARVESTERS		OFFICE-ADVERTISING AND TRAIL LASHERS	
					Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Hyderabad City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Aimiri-Bidu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Wanangal	9	8	10	9	8	10	8	3	12	0	0
4	Karimnagar	9	5	0	11	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
5	Adilabad	8	1	8	9	8	1	8	0	0	0	0
6	Nizamabad	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	0	0	0	0
7	Mehmednagar	11	10	10	12	2	20	9	0	0	0	0
8	Mulki-Masulipatnam	3	6	0	1	6	0	4	4	0	0	0
9	Nalgonda	3	3	9	1	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
Telingana average												
		12	11	12	11	10	12	10	4	20	1	10
10	Amravathad	1	11	0	15	11	0	10	7	9	5	0
11	Bir	1	2	8	1	8	0	8	10	0	0	0
12	Pedda-Pedda	3	3	5	3	0	9	8	0	0	0	0
13	Pathanahalli	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
14	Gollapalli	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
15	Gunturabhat	0	11	2	0	11	2	0	7	10	0	0
16	Bhadradri	0	10	11	9	10	11	0	1	9	0	0
17	Bilhar	0	10	1	11	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
Mahabubnagar average												
		1	1	6	1	2	2	0	7	7	0	0
Hyd. State average												
		0	15	2	0	14	0	6	6	8	0	0

No. 17.—THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST WAGES IN DISTRICT IN RURAL AREAS, 1944 FASLI.

Set. No.	District	BLACKSMITHS		CARPENTERS		PLUGGERS		SOWERS AND TRANSPLANTERS				DISTRICT IN RURAL AREAS, 1944 FASLI.																		
																WEDDERS				BAPTISTS				Hiredmen		OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS				
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest			
1	Hyderabad City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Attock-Bahawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Wazirabad	2 3 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 2 30	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 8	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 8	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
4	Kosianagar	6 6 0	0 11 0	6 6 0	0 11 0	0 4 0	0 1 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
5	Ajodhia	2 2 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 0 0	0 1 8	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 0 0	0 1 8	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 1 8	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 1 8	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0		
6	Mesak	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 1 4	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 7 8	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 7 8	0 2 0	0 7 8	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 2 0	
7	Nimrashad	1 12 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	0 9 0	0 4 2	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
8	Mubaraknagar	4 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 4	0 1 8	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	
9	Nalgonda	3 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 1 11	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
	Telangana Average	3 2 0	0 10 3	3 4 7	0 19 5	0 2 1	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 3 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 10 0	0 2 0	0 1 2	0 3 5 0	0 2 7	0 3 10 0	0 1 3	0 4 7 9	0 1 4	0 5 0	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 0		
10	Aurangabad	4 6 2	0 15 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	
11	Bir	0 10 5	1 0 0	7 8 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	
12	Nander	2 7 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 1 2	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
13	Ferozshah	2 0 0	0 4 0	2 9 0	0 5 0	0 6 7	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	
14	Gullangi	2 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	
15	Gummidish	1 8 0	0 0 0	1 1 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	0 4 0	0 9 6 0	
16	Raihan	0 19 0	0 4 10	0 12 0	0 4 20	0 4 3	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0
17	Digor	0 0 0	0 13 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	
	Marathwada Average	8 15 5	0 10 0	8 15 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 2 2	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	8 2 5 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	8 2 5 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	8 2 5 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	8 2 5 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	8 2 5 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	8 2 5 0	0 8 0	0 3 0		
	Hyderabad State Average	8 7 8	0 10 2	8 9 11	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 5 10	0 2 10	0 3 7	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0	8 9 5 10	0 2 5 0		

## No. 18.—WAGES CENSUS—

Serial No.	Districts	Municipalities	CARPENTERS		BLACKSMITHS		MASONS	
			Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day	
1	Hyderabad City.	..	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	
2	Atrafir-Baldia	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Warangal	..	1 1 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	1 2 0	
4	Karimnagar	..	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 2 8	
5	Adilabad	..	1 1 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	1 2 6	
6	Mulki	..	1 4 0	0 18 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 1 8	
7	Nizamabad	..	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 1 0	0 9 0	1 2 0	
8	Mahmudnagar	..	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
9	Nalgonda	..	1 8 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 4 0	
	Telangana Average	..	1 2 6	0 12 2	1 1 8	0 11 3	1 2 11	
10	Anantapurad	..	1 4 0	0 13 0	1 3 0	0 12 3	1 3 0	
11	Bir	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	
12	Sunder	..	1 8 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	
13	Parkhuri	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	
14	Golconda	..	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 15 8	
15	Omissabur	..	1 7 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 7 0	
16	Raichur	..	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	1 1 0	
17	Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Andhra-Pradesh Average	..	1 5 3	0 13 9	1 2 2	0 11 7	1 3 2	
	Hyderabad State Average	..	1 3 10	0 12 11	1 1 11	0 11 5	1 3 0	

## URBAN, 1844 PASEL.

MASONS	COOKIES			Sweepers per month	Bishitis per month	Mails per month	Syres per month
	Ordinary per day	Men per day	Women per day				
1 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 0 0	..	11 0 0	10 0 0
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	7 3 0	8 9 0
0 11 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 11 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 3 0	3 15 0	9 1 0	7 3 0
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 12 0	0 0 0	4 3 0	7 8 0
0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 14 0	2 11 0	7 5 0	9 0 0
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 6 0	3 12 0	6 5 0	7 12 0
0 14 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	2 7 0	3 10 0	6 13 0	7 8 0
0 12 6	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 9	3 0 2	1 9 3	7 2 0	7 12 3
0 12 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
0 11 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	9 12 0	8 0 0
0 11 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	9 8 0	8 10 0
0 10 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	8 12 0	9 5 0
0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 3 0	1 13 0	9 0 0	7 2 0
0 15 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	4 14 0	3 1 0	12 8 0	10 13 0
0 11 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	10 0 0	9 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 11 10	0 5 5	0 3 3	0 2 9	4 0 9	2 13 9	9 10 3	8 10 2
0 12 2	0 5 2	0 3 1	0 2 9	3 12 11	3 11 0	8 6 1	8 1 8

Serial No.	Districts	Municipalities	CARPENTERS		BLACKSMITHS		MAKING Superior per day
			Superior per day	Ordinary per day	Superior per day	Ordinary per day	
1	Hyderabad City.	...	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
2	Atrata-Haldia	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Warangal	...	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
4	Karimnagar	...	1 0 2	0 10 1	0 15 0	0 9 6	1 2 4
5	Adilabad	...	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
6	Medak	...	1 1 9	0 9 7	1 1 9	0 12 11	1 1 7
7	Nizamabad	...	1 6 8	0 15 0	1 6 8	0 15 0	1 4 0
8	Mahabubnagar	...	1 7 0	0 11 0	1 7 0	0 12 0	1 5 0
9	Nalgonda	...	1 5 4	0 13 8	1 2 8	0 13 8	1 3 8
	Telingana Average	...	1 8 7	0 12 11	1 2 5	0 12 10	1 5 1
10	Aerangabad	...	1 13 0	1 1 0	1 8 8	0 15 0	1 10 0
11	Bir	...	1 13 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 10 0
12	Xander	...	1 8 9	1 1 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 7 0
13	Pardham	...	1 14 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
14	Gulbarga	...	1 5 6	0 11 9	1 6 10	0 18 0	1 6 6
15	Osmannabad	...	2 2 8	1 3 2	2 2 8	1 1 7	2 0 0
16	Ruinchur	...	1 2 4	0 12 0	1 0 4	0 13 0	1 3 3
17	Bidar	...	1 6 0	0 14 8	1 4 0	0 16 0	1 8 0
	Marathwada Average	...	1 10 1	1 0 9	1 6 7	0 15 3	1 8 6
	Hyderabad State Average	...	1 6 10	0 14 10	1 4 6	0 14 0	1 6 9

MASONS	COOLIES			Swarnars per month	Bhaktis per month	Malls per month	Syces per month
	Ordinary per day	Men per day	Women per day				
0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 8	0 4 0	5 0 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0
0 12 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 2 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
0 10 0	0 7 8	0 6 1	0 2 6	4 0 0	3 9 4	8 8 0	8 5 4
1 4 0	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 4 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0
0 12 0	0 7 0	0 4 4	0 2 6	4 1 7	6 9 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
0 15 8	0 5 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	2 12 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	9 6 8
0 12 0	0 3 10	0 3 2	0 2 2	4 0 0	1 0 0	8 10 8	7 4 8
0 15 0	0 0 0	0 3 6	0 2 10	8 10 3	4 1 1	9 3 1	8 5 4
0 18 5	0 6 4	0 3 10	0 2 11	4 7 8	5 9 0	8 10 0	8 10 2
1 1 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	8 5 0	5 18 0	11 8 0	11 5 0
1 5 0	0 13 0	0 6 3	0 1 0	6 12 0	2 12 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
1 0 11	0 8 3	0 1 1	0 1 0	7 6 4	3 8 0	11 1 0	10 13 0
1 1 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	3 4 0	8 10 0	12 0 0
0 18 8	0 8 8	0 4 3	0 3 8	7 2 0	10 0 0	12 10 0	9 3 0
1 2 4	0 8 9	0 5 0	0 2 9	6 9 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
0 14 2	0 7 2	0 5 2	0 3 10	7 1 0	6 6 0	9 12 0	9 4 0
0 13 4	0 7 0	0 1 0	0 2 8	4 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	9 5 4
1 0 5	0 8 9	0 3 10	0 2 9	6 13 9	6 3 4	11 0 0	10 7 10
0 14 11	0 7 6	0 4 4	0 3 4	5 10 6	5 11 3	9 13 0	9 9 0

No. 20.—THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST WAGES IN EACH

STRICT IN URBAN AREAS, 1944 FASL

Srl. No.	District	Carpenters				Blacksmiths				Masons				Cooks				Sweepers				Bakers				Males		Females			
		Superior		Ordinary		Superior		Ordinary		Superior		Ordinary		Men		Women		Boys		Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		
1	Hyderabad City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	Amdal-Bidla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Wanaparthy	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Khammam	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	Afzalgarh	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6	Methi	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	Nizamabad	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8	Mahabubnagar	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9	Nalgonda	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10	Telangana Average	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	Amravati	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12	Bir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	Nanded	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
14	Darbhanga	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15	Gallikarai	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16	Gummadidih	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
17	Mulki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Muthiwanw Average	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Hyd. State Average	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.12	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

**Wage Rates.**—From the data collected for the Hyderabad State the following is the predominant rate for fairly efficient workers in Hyderabad State as compared with British India in general:—

No. 31. WAGE RATES.

Occupation	Mod. est real per pay- ment	RATES IN RUPEES					
		Cites		Towns		Mofussil	
		Hyderabad State	British India	Hyderabad State	British India	Hyderabad State	British India
Peasants (European)	Monthly	—	500-700	—	400-600	—	350-550
Do (Indian)	do	225-300	300-350	—	250-350	—	250-300
Cashewmen	do	—	200-250	—	175-250	—	200-250
Maharins	do	55-70	90-125	40-60	80-110	30-50	75-100
Steam Engine Drivers	do	—	60-75	—	50-70	—	55-75
Fireman-Bell Ringer Attendants	do	—	70-90	—	65-80	—	60-75
Second class	do	23 0 0	45-70	—	40-60	—	35-50
First class	do	23 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	27	17 12 0	21
Cabinet Makers	Daily	1 10 4	1 0 0	1 5 4	—	0 54 0	—
Carpenters (fitters)	do	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 3 10 2	2 5 0	1 3 10 2	2 0 0
Do (Ind.)	do	0 14 0	1 12 0	0 32 11 1	1 8 0	0 12 17 1	1 4 0
Filters, Lime-stone	do	—	3 0 0	—	2 19 0	—	2 8 0
Do Superior	do	2 33 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	2 5 0	1 4 0	2 4 0
Do Ordinary	do	—	3 0 0	—	2 19 0	—	2 8 0
Blacksmiths	do	1 8 0 2	2 0 0	1 3 11 1	1 8 0	0 15 5 1	1 4 0
Masons	do	—	1 4 0	—	1 2 0	—	1 0 0
Pattern-makers	do	—	1 0 0	—	1 8 0	—	2 8 0
Mechanics, Superior	do	1 0 0 2	2 0 0	—	1 4 0	—	—
Do Ordinary	do	—	1 8 0	—	1 4 0	—	—
Riveters	do	—	2 12 0	—	1 8 0	—	2 4 0
Welders	do	—	2 0 0	—	1 12 0	—	1 10 0
Masons	do	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	0 12 2	1 4 0
Cobblers	do	—	1 4 0	—	1 9 0	—	1 0 0
Mechanic's Assistant	do	—	1 4 0	—	1 9 0	—	1 0 0
Weight lifters	do	—	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	—	1 12 0
Semi-skilled workers, (all occupations)	do	—	0 14 0	—	0 12 0	—	0 10 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)	do	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 16 0	0 5 2	0 8 0
Unskilled workers, (all occupations, female)	do	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 1	0 4 0

No. 32. VARIATION IN THE RATE OF WAGES AS COMPARED WITH LAST CENSUS.

Occupation	Residence	1944 Rates			Last Census		
		Telangana	Marathwada	Hyderabad State	Telangana	Marathwada	Hyderabad State
Blacksmiths,							
Rural areas	..	1 7 7	1 15 2	1 11 7	0 12 11	1 1 0	0 12 2
Urban areas	..	1 1 8	1 2 2	1 1 11	1 3 5	1 6 7	1 4 6
(Male), (Female)	..	0 11 3	0 11 2	0 11 2	0 12 10	0 15 8	0 14 0
Factories (Textile)	..	27 5 6	32 12 0	26 8 6	..	..	..
Carpenters,							
Rural areas	..	1 9 5	1 15 6	1 11 11	0 12 10	1 2 2	0 14 0
Urban areas	..	1 2 0	1 5 5	1 10 10	1 3 5	1 36 5	1 20 20
(Male), (Female)	..	0 12 2	0 13 0	0 12 11	0 12 11	1 0 0	0 14 20
Factories (Textile)	..	30 0 50	35 4	43 7 2	..	..	..
Ploughmen,							
Source & Transporters,	..	0 3 2	0 4 8	0 3 33	0 4 2	0 7 2	0 5 8
Men	..	0 3 2	0 4 10	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 7 5	0 8 2
Women	..	0 2 5	0 2 11	0 2 8	0 2 5	0 4 0	0 3 2
Horsemen	..	0 2 15	0 11 0	0 2 2	0 2 9	0 5 9	0 4 5
Men	..	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 8
Women	..	0 2 16	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 2 5
Reapers,							
Men	..	0 3 2	0 5 8	0 4 22	0 4 4	0 5 0	0 6 7
Women	..	0 2 8	0 3 8	0 2 11	0 2 1	0 4 0	0 4 0
Horsemen	..	0 2 9	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 4 4
Agricultural Labourers,							
Men	..	0 4 3	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 6 8	0 5 3
Women	..	0 2 16	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 16	0 3 0	0 3 0
Musicians,							
Superior	..	1 2 11	1 1 2	1 2 0	1 5 1	1 8 0	1 6 9
Ordinary	..	0 12 6	0 11 16	0 12 2	0 13 2	1 0 5	0 14 21
Cattle,							
Men	..	0 5 6	0 5 5	0 5 5	0 2 4	0 8 9	0 7 6
Women	..	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 10	0 4 0	0 3 4
Boys	..	0 2 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 3 0
Sweepers							
Men	..	3 9 2	4 0 9	3 12 11	4 7 3	3 13 9	5 10 6
Boys	..	6 9 3	2 13 9	3 11 6	3 3 2	6 3 4	5 15 5
Maids	..	7 2 0	9 19 3	8 6 1	8 10 2	11 0 0	9 13 2
Spies	..	7 15 3	8 10 2	8 4 6	8 10 2	10 1 10	9 9 0

**Blacksmiths.**—The total number of blacksmiths, who are principal earners as censused in 1931, was 24,689 of whom 3.5 per cent. live in the city of Hyderabad. The rural blacksmiths are an essential auxiliary to the village community. From time immemorial they have a definite function to perform and duty to discharge and in consideration of services rendered the village community grants them a holding of land, partially rent free, and grain allowances at harvest and festival occasions. The quantity of grain is determined by the number of plough shares made and repairs done to agricultural implements, and the duration of the agricultural season when the smith's services are available of. In most parts payment is made in cash and kind; the former ranging from 11 as. 5 pices to one rupee one anna and eleven pices a day and the latter from 15 seers to 34 seers per plough for the season. The cash wages have diminished but not grain allowance since 1887 Fasli.

The rate of wage is per plough per season in rural areas, per day in the urban areas and per month in factories and workshops. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

District	1934 FAMOUS			1937 FAMOUS		
	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Rural area	2	8.77	1.12	2	1.10	0.92
Urban area	2	1.5	1.12	2	1.11	1.25
Factories, Textile	37	5	33	12	0	8.6

The wages are fairly high throughout the Marathwara division ranging from Re. 1-0-0 to 1-8-0. In Telengana division they are from Re. 1-1-0 to 1-5-0.

**Carpenters.**—As important as blacksmiths are carpenters in the village and are entitled to a gift of land. Government grants such landholders partial concession of *qist*. It amounts to 75 per cent. They are far more constantly engaged than the blacksmiths. The number of principal workers and earners is 30,688. While the total number of villages, towns and cities in the Hyderabad State is only 21,830, of the total number of carpenters 4.7 per cent. are in the city of Hyderabad. Their work in the villages consists in turning out wooden ploughs, *mhotas*, handles for iron implements, boxes for household purposes, chariots for village deities, framework for roofs, doors and windows for houses, and carts.

Generally their wages are in kind and cash determined on the plough unit per season in rural areas. The corn wages are perceptibly higher than those paid for blacksmiths. In urban areas the wages are per day and in factories and workshops they are per month. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

District	1934 FAMOUS			1937 FAMOUS		
	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Rural area	1	9.5	1.14	6	2.11	1.10
Urban area	1	2.4	1.5	2	1.10	1.37
Factories (Textile)	30	9.0	50	5.4	33	2.8

**Masons.**—The rate of wages is per day and in cash in urban areas and in factories. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

District	1934 FAMOUS			1937 FAMOUS		
	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Urban area	1	2.12	1.32	2	1.29	1.53
Superior	0	12.5	0	12.10	0	12.2
Ordinary	0	12.5	0	12.10	0	12.5
Factories	1	3.6	1	2.5	1	2.3

**Agricultural Labourers.**—According to the 1931 population census the agricultural labourers numbered 1,819,430, (619,109 males and 700,321 females,) which, when compared with 1921 census, is an increase of 19.1 per cent. This figure is that of principal earners and working dependants. In spite of the great importance of farming industries in these Dominions, the number of agricultural workers is two to each cultivator, subdivision of the land into small holdings having tended to the development of a type of farm requiring little hired labour. At the same time it may be said that there is a considerable body of agricultural proletariat in these Dominions. Indebtedness to the landholder has given the lender a strong hold upon the borrower and exacts family service; in many cases the period of service extends to several generations. Except for this class of labourers, other farm servants, being seasonal workers, are a mobile force and seldom stay on any one farm or holding for long. Seasonal labour is in greater demand in Telengana than in Marathwara on account of the extent of double cropped areas there. Instances are not wanting where labourers of one taluk move to another during seasons. Some seasonal migration movements also occur across the frontiers. Seasonal workers are in some cases small holders who look for other works in order to increase their income.

**Ploughmen, sowers, transplanters, etc.**—The rate of wages is daily and in most of the districts in kind, in some it is in cash. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

District	1934 FAMOUS			1937 FAMOUS		
	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Ploughmen	0	8.2	0	4.8	0	3.31
Sowers & transplanters						
Men	0	3.9	0	1.10	0	1.5
Women	0	2.4	0	2.11	0	2.8
Harvesters						
Men	0	2.11	0	2.11	0	2.5
Women	0	2.2	0	2.2	0	2.1
Reapers						
Men	0	2.9	0	4.9	0	4.5
Women	0	2.8	0	3.1	0	2.11
Herders	0	2.9	0	2.8	0	2.10
Irrigation Labourers						
Men	0	1.25	0	1.9	0	2.4
Women	0	2.10	0	2.0	0	2.10

They are adept in the various branches of agriculture and in rural areas they are generally paid less than the ordinary labourers.

The wages are comparatively high throughout the Marathwara tract, ranging in the Dominions between 4 as. 10 pices per adult male and 3 as. per female to 2 as. 7 pices per adult male and 1 anna 6 pices per female. Wages in kind are most common, males in the rice-growing tracts getting 3 to 4 seers (6 to 8 lbs.) of paddy and in the jawar-growing areas 2 to 4 seers (4 to 8 lbs.)

of jawar. Females getting 1½ to 3 seers of paddy or 1 to 2 seers of jawar. The worse paid tract is the Raichur and the Bidar districts in Marathwada and the Karimnagar district in Telengana.

In the harvesting and the picking of the produce such as cotton, groundnut, chillies, etc., the contract system is in force, i.e., the labourers get a portion of the produce as wages in proportion to their harvesting; hence the period of hours depends upon themselves.

*Other agricultural labourers.*—Other agricultural labourers are engaged for daily wages during the season. They are paid in cash, except at harvest time when a quantity of grain is given in part payment, the value of both not exceeding six to eight annas per male, three to four annas per female and two annas per child.

In the non-agricultural season this class of labour is engaged on odd jobs as cart drivers, messengers, watchmen, graziers, metal workers, quarrymen and also under road contractors, the rate of wages being six to ten annas a day.

The Public Works Department of the State is the largest labour employer.

No. 22.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURE LABOUR SHOWING THE RATES OF WAGES PER DAY DURING THE ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN HYDERABAD STATE, 1939-40 (1938-39 P.) AND ALSO DURING 1937 P. AND 1944 P.

#### LABOUR CENSUS FOR THE SAME AREAS.

Districts and Talukas	Class of labour	1937 P.	1938-39 P.	1944 P.	1938-39 P. wage in kind
<i>Warangal District.</i>					
Warangal	Men	1½ to 2 m.			
	Women	1½ to 2 m.			
Khammam	Men	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4 ann. paddy.
	Women	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 "
Medak	Men	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4 ann. jawar.
	Women	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	3 ann. "
Pakhal	Men	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 ann. paddy.
	Women	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	3 ann. "
Fakirpur	Men	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	14 "
	Women	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	3 ann. paddy.
Mulay	Men	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	22 "
	Women	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	22 "
Mahabubnagar	Men	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1½ "
	Women	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1½ " paddy.
<i>Nizamabad District.</i>					
Nizamabad	Men	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Women	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Amaravati	Men	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
	Women	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Koratnagar	Men	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Women	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Bidar	Men	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
	Women	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
<i>Mysore District.</i>					
Yelastadgi	Men	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 4	4 "
	Women	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	4 "
<i>Mysore-Kolar District.</i>					
Kalekunta	Men	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	3 ann. jawar.
	Women	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2½ "
Zillahbagarh	Men	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2½ "
	Women	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 4 0	3 ann. "
Nagarkurnool	Men	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	3 ann. jawar.
	Women	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2½ "
Machil	Men	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 ann. jawar.
	Women	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	2½ "

No. 23.—(Contd.) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURE LABOUR SHOWING THE RATES OF WAGES PER DAY DURING THE ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN HYDERABAD STATE, 1939-40 (1938-39 P.) AND ALSO DURING 1937 P. AND 1944 P. LABOUR CENSUS FOR THE SAME AREAS.

Districts and Talukas	Class of labour	1937 P.	1938-39 P.	1944 P.	1938-39 P. wage in kind
<i>Amravati District.</i>					
Amravati	Men	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	5-6 As. B.G.
	Women	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3-4 "
Gangapur	Men	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	5-6 "
	Women	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3-4 "
Vaijapur	Men	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	5-6 "
	Women	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3-4 "
Paitan	Men	0 8 1	0 6 8	0 4 1	4 jawar.
	Women	0 4 3	0 2 4	0 2 0	4 "
Ambed	Men	0 10 0	0 6 12	0 4 0	4-5 "
	Women	0 5 0	0 3 8	0 2 0	2-3 "
Kantred	Men	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	4-5 "
	Women	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	2-3 "
Rhoskardan	Men	0 6 0	0 6 12	0 4 0	4-5 "
	Women	0 4 4	0 3 0	0 2 0	2-3 "
Jalna	Men	0 10 0	0 5 6	0 4 0	4-5 "
	Women	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 2 0	2-3 "
<i>Nanded District.</i>					
Douler	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2½ hrs. jawar.
	Women	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 "
Bhiloli	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	mostly in kind
	Women	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2-3 in cash.
Nander	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4-5 monthly
	Women	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4-5 "
Madhol	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4-5 As. jawar.
	Women	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	4-5 "
Hadsar	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 "
	Women	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2 "
Gondhwar	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2½ hrs. jawar.
	Women	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2½ "
<i>Raichur District.</i>					
Gangapurti	Men	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	2-3 As. B.G.
	Women	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	" "
Deodragi	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 7	1½ yellow jawar.
	Women	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1½ yellow.
Alampur	Men	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2-3 "
	Women	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2-3 "
Marvi	Men	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2½ hrs. jawar.
	Women	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	2½ "
Kudtagi	Men	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2-3 As. B.G.
	Women	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 3 0	2-3 "
Lingapur	Men	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	1½ to 2 yellow.
	Women	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 2 0	1½ yellow.
Raichur	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3-5 hrs. jawar.
	Women	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 3 0	1½ to 2 jawar.
Sindhudur	Men	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2-3 "
	Women	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 2 0	2-3 "

**Herdsmen.**—Herdsmen are a pastoral class and form an important auxiliary to the agricultural community. Stock breeding demands specialisation but cowherds and shepherds of these parts are merely hereditary stock raisers and graziers without any pretence to specialisation in their work. The number in these Dominions of herdsmen and shepherds alone (Lambadas and Yadavas) according to the recent census is 1,228,870 (625,320 males and 608,550 females) who, excepting a thousand, live in rural parts. They charge a few annas a month per head of animal tended; for instance, 2 as. a cow and four annas a buffalo per month. Some in the employ of large stock holders are paid monthly. In addition to a wage they get a coarse blanket, a pair of chappals and a dhoti as well as some tobacco.

**Ordinary labourers.**—The rate of wages is daily and this is most commonly paid in cash. The wages are fairly high throughout the Marathwara division. In the whole of the Dominions it ranges from 3 as. (in Raichur district) to 8 as. (in Osmanabad district) per adult male.

About the unskilled labourers in the Hyderabad State the Officer of the Economic Investigations in the Hyderabad State in his report for 1929-30 has stated thus:—

"About one-fifth of the total number of families in Nander and Warangal are entirely dependent on what they can earn as unskilled labourers. In Aurangabad the proportion is about one-fourth, while in Raichur it is only one-eighth. The wages earned vary considerably. In Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Nander and Mahabubnagar, a reasonable wage is paid, but wages in Raichur and Warangal are very low and it is clear from the report that the position of the landless labourers in these two districts and particularly in Warangal where a system of virtual serfdom prevails, is far from satisfactory. Most of these unfortunates belong to the so-called "untouchable" community, so that social custom exaggerates their economic disadvantages and helps to make the improvement of their condition difficult."

**Bhagela system.**—A system of labour which had been in vogue for a long time in some Telengana districts of the country by which the labourer contracted to serve his employer for an indefinite period on a low subsistence wage in repayment of a loan advanced by the employer to the labourer (known as the bhagelas) has been recently restricted to annual contracts by a Regulation known as the "Hyderabad Bhagela Agreements Regulation," which received the assent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam dated 1st Shawal 1354 H. (24-3-1345 F.).

Since the promulgation of the Regulation the Tahsildars in the course of their tours have been explaining the provisions of the Regulation to bhagelas and their masters. The Regulation has also been given wide publicity by social workers and copies translated into the local vernaculars have been widely distributed. Tahsildars have examined many agreements made between such almost all of them are reported to be on unstamped paper and many are said to be only oral agreements. As the Regulation has been in force only for a short period and as the bhagela has been

under an inferiority complex for generations, it will take some time to discover whether the oral agreements are generally voluntary agreements scrupulously adhered to on both sides or serve only as a means for still keeping alive old debts although legally cancelled by the Regulation.

The universal absence of stamped agreements (vide section 4 of the Regulation) suggests that the landlord placed the burden on the bhagela of purchasing a stamped paper and that the man is unable to find the money. When the Bhagela Regulation is converted into an enactment by the Legislative Council, provision will be made in it to make the landlord responsible for executing the agreement on a stamped paper at his own expense and for furnishing a copy of it to the servant.

Another difficulty which may assume some importance with time is the absence of any legal sanction or remedy in cases where the labourers are compelled to work on the old system for hereditary debts despite the debts having been invalidated by the Regulation. In some talukas, the landlords are very powerful and the indebted labourers too timid and backward to complain. The result is that no agreements under the Regulation have yet been entered into; for instance, in some villages of Nalgonda district, individual complaints have been also made in Nizamabad (Borlam) and in Warangal of the labourers having been forced to execute documents. The offender in one case was a village patel and he was promptly suspended. No rules have yet been made under the Regulation as this requires further experience.

The Regulation has had a salutary effect and reports from both officers and non-official sources received on the subject are encouraging.

**Sweepers, Bhishitis, Malis and Syces.**—The wages are monthly for these workers and always paid in cash. The variation compared with the last census is as follows:—

Items	1931 FIGURES			1921 FIGURES		
	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State	Telengana	Marathwara	Hyderabad State
Sweepers ..	3 9 2	4 0 0	3 12 11	5 7 3	6 12 0	5 10 0
Bhishitis ..	4 9 3	2 25 9	2 11 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 21 5
Malis ..	7 2 0	9 16 3	8 0 1	8 10 0	11 0 9	9 12 0
Syces ..	2 10 3	8 18 2	3 4 8	8 10 2	19 7 10	9 9 0

Sweepers and bhishitis are generally part-time labourers and they work for a number of families and thus they earn their wages from different masters sufficient for their livelihood.

The malis and syces are whole-time workers with one master to serve.

**Factory labourers.**—Wage rates in all industries in the Hyderabad State vary very widely, not only between centre to centre, and unit to unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit.

Perennial and seasonal factory wages were also collected, analysed and exhibited in this report.

**Motor drivers.**—The rates of wages of the motor drivers due to their scarcity and the dearness of life had been Rs. 30 to 40 per month some five years ago and now during the quinquennium of the Labour Census, on account of their increase in numbers and the cheapness of the articles of subsistence their pay is Rs. 20 to 30 per mensem.

Motor drivers as enumerated in the 1931 population census were :

Actual earners	4,421
Working dependents	1,501
Others following motor driving as subsidiary occupation	465

**Bonus and other gifts.**—Besides wages in kind or cash or both, regular workers or permanent labourers, while working away from home, are given some food or some facilities for meals. The details vary according to the districts and local customs. A coarse blanket (kambal) for the daily use, a pair of country-made leather footwear (chappals), a pair of dhotis, and tobacco for the earthen pipe (chelum) are the articles that are given once a year. Thus bonus in the case of rural labour may be regarded more in kind than in cash.

On the Dasara and Divali festivals there is a general practice of giving dhotis, saris, rumals and pagris to the urban labourers and in some cases cash amounting to annas eight to rupee one.

Bonus to the factory labour though not given in general in the Hyderabad State yet in some big concerns in the Dominions there is a system of paying or crediting one month's pay every year of work as bonus.

## CHAPTER IV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Effect of prices on wages.**—The condition of wages in the Labour Census cannot be viewed properly unless a comparison of the labour wages be made with the prices of the staple food grains in various districts of the State. A general rise or fall in wages must chiefly be attributed to a general rise or fall in the prices of food grains. The wholesale and retail prices of chief food grains during the present and the past Labour Census and the graphs showing the retail and wholesale prices for a number of years are given below.

Although the prices fluctuate annually yet the value of labour does not fluctuate so suddenly but remains just the same for short periods and changes accordingly for long periods.

Since 1337 F., when the wages enumeration was done last, the rates of rural wages have considerably diminished. The Special Officer of Government, who conducted an economic investigation in 1339 F. in some districts spoke of "very low level of wages, which are generally paid in kind." Since then conditions have worsened, the principal cause being a fall in prices of agricultural products. A view of the appreciation of the purchasing power of the rupee can be had from the following statement:—

Average quantity (in seers and chakats) per O.S. rupee.

Commodity.	1337 F.	1344 F.	Variation.
Coarse rice	4-2	7-6	+82 p.c.
Bajra	8-18	11-10	-32 p.c.
Jawar	8-13	13-2	+46 p.c.
Tuar	5-10	11-7	+103 p.c.

In the case of rice the variation ranges between 79 per cent, in Adilabad to 100 per cent, each in Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Bidar and Osmanabad. The fall in the price of bajra is highest in Parbhani (62 p.c.) and lowest in Osmanabad (32 p.c.). jawar was cheaper than bajra and the fall ranged between 33 per cent, in Osmanabad and 82 per cent, in Warangal. The price of tuar (fall) fell precipitously. In Parbhani 13 seers were sold in 1344 F., for a rupee as against 43 seers in 1337 F.

The charts Nos. 1 to 6 and the two statements of retail and wholesale prices during the Census periods throw full light on the condition of prices and this was borne in mind when discussing the wages.

No. 21.—STATEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SEERS AND CHAKATS PER O.S. RUPEE FOR THE MONTH OF ARDHEHISHT  
1337 F. AND 1344 F.

Serial No.	Districts	1337 F.				1344 F.			
		Whrat	Rice	Jawar	Wheat	Rice	Jawar	Sr. Ch.	
1	Warangal	Sr. Ch. 3-12	Sr. Ch. 4-14	Sr. Ch. 7-12	Sr. Ch. 7-1	Sr. Ch. 8-6	Sr. Ch. 12-9		
2	Karimnagar	3-8	4-14	7-12	8-2	8-6	12-9		
3	Adilabad	4-8	4-12	10-4	9-4	8-8	14-2		
4	Nizamabad	3-11	3-1	7-14	10-11	8-10	12-8		
5	Meslak	4-8	1-12	8-8	9-11	7-3	11-3		
6	Mulabbhanagar	3-2	4-2	7-14	6-7	7-5	11-7		
7	Nalgonda	3-8	3-2	8-12	6-11	7-9	11-15		
8	Aurangabad	5-0	4-6	9-4	12-11	7-8	15-7		
9	Bir	4-10	3-8	10-0	19-12	6-10	16-5		
10	Nander	4-6	4-9	8-12	11-8	7-0	18-9		
11	Parbhani	4-6	3-12	9-12	11-5	7-1	15-7		
12	Gulbarga	3-4	3-4	7-8	7-13	6-1	12-9		
13	Osmanabad	5-0	3-8	10-6	11-13	7-6	18-10		
14	Ruinchur	3-6	3-6	6-8	7-2	6-1	10-9		
15	Bidar	4-0	3-14	11-12	11-7	6-13	12-6		
	Hyderabad State Average	4-1	4-2	8-13	9-7	7-0	18-2		

No. 25.—Statement of wholesale prices in O.S. Rupees per maunds of 120 seers for the month of Ardilchist 1837 & 1844 F.

Serial No.	Districts	1837 FAASLI			1844 FAASLI		
		Wheat	Rice	Jawar	Wheat	Rice	Jawar
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1	Warangal	28 4	21 0	10 7	16 0	13 0	8 14
2	Korimnagar	32 18	26 4	17 6	14 0	14 18	10 1
3	Adilabad	26 12	27 5	10 18	13 18	14 4	8 18
4	Nizamabad	27 5	26 6	17 10	11 5	12 15	9 14
5	Medak	29 4	27 3	14 9	18 6	16 6	10 9
6	Mahabubnagar	36 3	33 9	13 10	19 6	17 12	10 7
7	Nalgonda	33 4	21 4	18 7	17 10	14 14	9 10
8	Aurangabad	25 18	26 4	12 9	9 14	16 2	7 12
9	Bir	25 14	32 3	12 2	11 5	17 12	7 13
10	Nander	23 4	31 9	13 2	10 10	17 18	9 6
11	Parbhani	25 14	29 11	12 4	10 3	16 3	7 9
12	Gulbarga	36 8	38 8	17 8	14 12	16 15	9 1
13	Omanabad	25 3	31 8	12 8	10 6	15 15	7 12
14	Raichur	37 16	35 6	18 8	17 9	21 5	12 6
15	Bidar	23 4	39 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	9 12
Hyderabad State Average		29 2	29 4	14 2	18 6	10 3	9 4

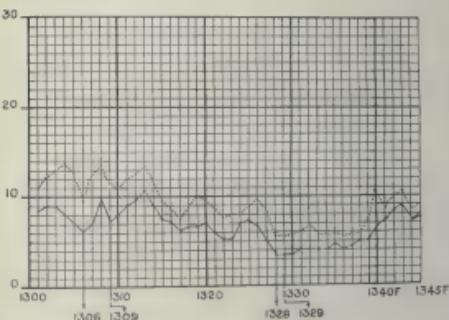
*Unit of food.*—Daily consumption of food arrived at from 2473 budgets of working class families in Bombay in 1923 and compared with the jail diets and famine allowances is as follows:—

Articles	DAILY CONSUMPTION PER ADULT MALE IN					
	2473 fa- mily budgets	BOMBAY JAIL		BOMBAY FAMINE CODE.		
		Hard labour	Light labour	Diggers	Men work- ing de- pendent	
Cereals ..	..	1.29 lbs.	1.59 lbs.	1.38 lbs.	1.29 lbs.	0.86 lbs.
Pulses ..	..	0.00 ..	0.27 ..	0.21 ..	0.00 ..	0.00 ..
2*						

No. 3

## RETAIL PRICES OF RICE.

RS. PER RUPEE

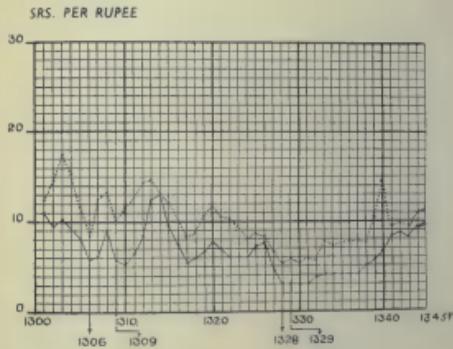


## REFERENCES:—

- HYDERABAD STATE ..... & IN O.S. RE.  
INDIA ..... & IN B.G. RS.
- HYDERABAD FAMINE YEARS ARE  
MARKED BY ARROW

No. 4

## RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT.

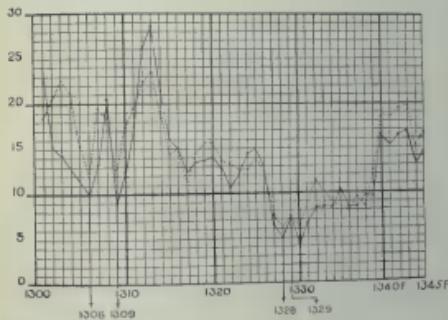


REFERENCES:  
HYDERABAD STATE \_\_\_\_\_ & IN O.S. Rs.  
INDIA \_\_\_\_\_ & IN B.G. Rs.  
HYDERABAD FAMINE YEARS ARE  
MARKED BY ARROW

No. 5

## RETAIL PRICES OF JAWAR.

SRS. PER RUPEE

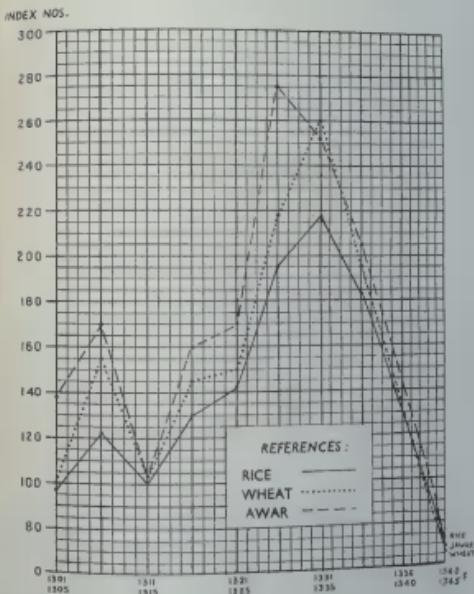


### REFERENCES:—

HYDERABAD STATE — & IN O.S. R.  
INDIA — & IN B.G. R.  
HYDERABAD FAMINE YEARS ARE  
MARKED BY ARROW

No. 6

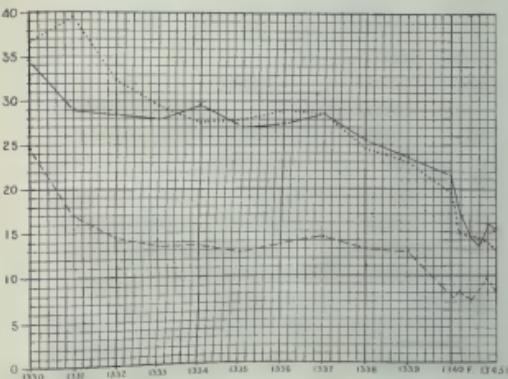
CHART SHOWING THROUGH INDEX NOS.  
THE QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE RETAIL  
PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT & JAWAR  
IN HYDERABAD STATE.



No. 7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT & JAWĀR IN HYDERABAD  
STATE (IN O. S. RUPEES PER PALLA OF 120 SR.S.)

RUPEES



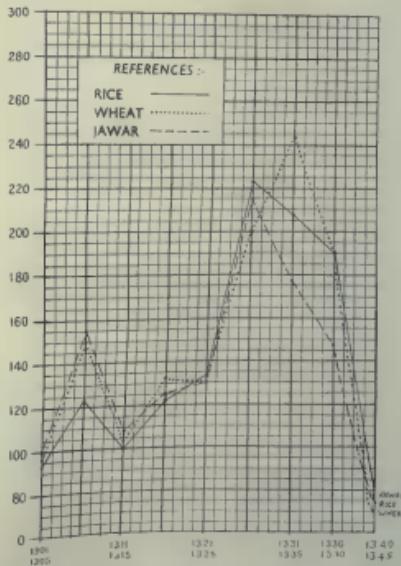
REFERENCES :—

RICE —————  
WHEAT .....  
JAWAR - - - - -

No. 8

CHART SHOWING THROUGH INDEX NOS.  
THE QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE WHOLESALE  
PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT & JAWAR  
IN HYDERABAD CITY.

INDEX NOS.



The daily ration given in two meals a day to a convict in Bidar Jail is:—

Jawar flour	..	..	..	10 chataks—1.25 lbs.
Chillies	..	..	..	7½ mashas.
Turmeric	..	..	..	2½ "
Coriander	..	..	..	2½ "
Garlic	..	..	..	2½ "
Salt	..	..	..	22 "
Tamarind	..	..	..	15 "

(Firewood used—8 chataks).

Taking an average family of a labourer to consist of five members, one adult male, one female, two children (one above 6 and one below 6) and one relative as per the analyses in Bombay working class family budgets, the average daily quantity of food consumed will be:—

Labourer (male adult)	..	..	13 chataks (1.62 lbs.)
Women (dependant on the above)	..	..	10.8 "
2 children	..	..	15.6 "
Relative (dependant)	..	..	10.8 "
Total	..	..	50.2 "

The price of jawar and rice taken as 18 and 7½ seers per rupee respectively, for the sake of calculation, the respective cost works out at Rs. 7½ and 12½ per month on these articles of food alone.

To reduce a standard family consisting of a husband, wife and children to the equivalent of men, the coefficients used by the Inter-allied Scientific Food Commission known as Lusk's coefficients are:—

Male over 14 years of age	=	1.00
Female 14	"	= 0.88
Child 10-14	"	= 0.88
Child 6-10	"	= 0.70
Child under 6	"	= 0.50

These are used in the above estimations.

*Living wage*.—On the basis of this unit of food the Salaries Commission of the Hyderabad State has increased the pay of the peon (the lowest unit in Government service) from Rs. 7 to 12 and that of the district clerk 2½ times of it, i.e., Rs. 30. The mill labourers were also getting Rs. 12 per month.

Salaries Commission for the non-gazetted officers has stated that "the consideration is not merely that the official labourer should receive a fair living wage, but that he should also be maintained in comfort and decency suited to his station in life, so that the fear of losing these comforts may place him beyond the reach of temptation."

Thus the scale of pay for menials and clerks is:-

A. Inferior or menial service.

Jamadars	..	..	..	20-1/5-25
Fafadars	..	..	..	16-1/5-18
Daftars (literate)	..	..	..	18-1/4-24
do (illiterate)	..	..	..	16-1/4-18
Shroff	..	..	..	22-1-5-27
Poon	..	..	..	12-1/7-15

B. Superior service (clerks).

	Lower grade.	Middle grade.	Higher grade.	
District Offices	30 to 60	..	..	
Head Offices	35-3-2-70	80-8-125	150-10-270	
Secretariats	40-4-2-80	100-4-160	180-10-306	

C. Superior service (Miscellaneous posts).

Accountants and Tahsil peshkars	..	..	70-6-2-100
Treasurers	..	..	120
Fotadars	..	..	30-1-5-35
Head Fotadars	..	..	40
Revenue Inspectors	..	..	45-2-2-65

The Salaries Commission for gazetted officers in their report of 1829-30 F. keeping in view the points—the class from whom these officers are recruited, their standard of living, standard of education, pension on retirement—has come to the conclusion that in the city is essential with grades of increment so that on retirement after 30 years' service he should be entitled to a pension equivalent to his initial pay. Compared with the labourers' unskilled manual labourer in Hyderabad has remarked thus—"Putting the rate per person, no gazetted officer under the Commission's proposals will draw less than eight times that figure and the majority will draw more than ten times as much from the date of their entry into the service. In the same way, the senior officers of the Hyderabad service will draw from forty to fifty times as much as the unskilled labourer."

**Real wages.**—Real wages are the amount of commodities which the labourer can buy with his money wages, and are calculated by the following formula:-

Real wage index number =

$$\text{money wage index number} \times 100 \\ \text{cost of living index number.}$$

The cost of living index for the Hyderabad State cannot be arrived at as the prices of food articles as a whole necessary for living index numbers are not yet collected in the State, district by district.

Just to give an idea of the nominal and real wages prevailing in different countries a statement is given below:-

No. 26. INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES (IN THE CURRENCY OF EACH COUNTRY) OF AGRI-UTLERAL WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN 1922 (1913=100).

Country & category of worker	Nature of data & period covered	Nominal wages 1922	Real wages 1922
India—Bombay Presidency. Urban areas—Field labourers ..	.. Daily average .. Ordinary .. Skilled ..	789 102 112	105
Rural areas—Field ..	.. wages for .. Ordinary .. Skilled ..	101 104 153	99
England & Wales.	..	175	102
France—Male ordinary workers ..	.. Weekly rates .. .. Daily rates ..	191 202	196 107
Bulgaria—Male day workers ..	.. Daily rates ..	2,189	62
Norway—Male workers ..	.. Daily rates .. Summer ..	320 349	108 112
Sweden—Male permanent workers ..	.. Annual wages .. Female .. Male temporary ..	188 229 170	90 121 89
Denmark—Male permanent workers ..	.. Daily rates ..	176	153
U. States of America—Male worker paid monthly ..	.. Monthly rates .. Daily ..	139 148	83 89
Australia—Adult male workers ..	.. Weekly rates ..	109	122

**Standard of Life.**—A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is, therefore, a sure indication of an improved standard of living.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure would serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at the centres neighbouring the Hyderabad State:-

No. 27. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE.

Groups	Bengal 1922-23	Sholapur 1925	Nagpur 1927
Food	36.10	49.25	41.10
Fuel and light	7.11	9.93	9.02
Clothing	7.73	11.86	10.79
Homes &c	32.81	6.27	1.92
Miscellaneous	25.13	25.02	12.66
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average size of family in person	3.70	1.57	4.33
Average monthly income .., Rs.	50	39	14.10

\* (Source: The Indian Year Book 1926-27).

The report on the economic investigations in the Hyderabad State in 1929-30 states that "In all the districts except Warangal, the average villager is a promising individual. His wants are few, he is by nature thrifty, and he suffers from no chronic disease. The standard of life is probably highest in Aurangabad. Next comes Nander, Raichur follows. Nizamabad is better than Mahbubnagar, and Warangal stands lowermost. It is hard to attribute the difference on this score as among the districts to any one cause. But it is correct to say that while population is sparser in Marathwara than in Telengana, economic man power is greater in Marathwara. The drink evil is worst in Warangal, sufficiently serious in Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad."

It also states that "It is interesting to note that a calculation of the incidence of the debt per acre shows Warangal at the head of the list with Rs. 12 to 13 per acre and Aurangabad, Nander and Raichur approximately equal, with averages of from O.S. Rs. 7 to 8 per acre. The higher ratio in Warangal is probably due to the greater value of wet land which enables higher loans to be raised per acre. These figures are not high and if they had been examined by themselves, might have tended to reassure Government as to the position in these districts. The fact that this enquiry shows, that, in spite of the low incidence of debt per acre under cultivation, land is rapidly passing out of the hands of its former holders in some areas, alone justifies its inception.

*Cost of living.*—A report on the changes that have taken place in wages would be incomplete if attention were confined merely to money wages, since this wages exposes in money (nominal wages) have changed in value owing to the decrease in the cost of living. It is, therefore, necessary to determine the real value of wages in terms of commodities. The index number of the cost of living for the Hyderabad City is worked out. The decrease in the retail prices of food articles which form about 57 per cent. of the total expenditure of an average working class family (as worked out in Bombay Presidency) has a natural effect on the earnings.

No. 26.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASSES—HYDERABAD CITY.  
For Hyderabad and Environs Cities base is July 1911 = 100.  
For Mysore February 1927 to January 1928 = 100.

Commodities	Unit of quantity	PRICE FOR UNIT OR QUANTITY IN O.S. Rs.						INDEX NUMBERS					
		July 1914			Jan. 1911			Category II			January 1924		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Food—													
Rice	Pulis	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.	Rs. a. s. r.
		18 10 0	18 10 0	18 12 0	11 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
Chalk	do	20 8 0	20 8 0	16 3 0	15 12 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0
Java	do	10 8 0	10 8 0	9 4 0	8 4 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
Bacon	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
Cream	do	15 12 0	15 12 0	8 0 0	10 10 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
Sardines	do	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 10 0	13 6 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Oil and Light													
Groundnut Oil	Tin	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
Groundnut	Masudi	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Oil	Cwt.	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Meat—													
Beef	Ibs.	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Hunting	do	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Butta	do	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bacon	do	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Canning—													
Bacon rent	per month	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Refined sugar—													
Sugar	Pulis	30 0 0	30 0 0	44 12 0	39 12 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Can	do	20 6 0	20 6 0	19 8 0	12 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0
Tea	do	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Salt	Pulis	9 2 0	9 2 0	12 6 0	12 10 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
Ref	Seers	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 2 4	0 5 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4
Butter	do	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Milk	do	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Ghee	do	0 10 0	0 10 0	27 0	0	33 0	0	33 0	0	33 0	0	33 0	0
Potatoes	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0	0	5 0	0	5 0	0	5 0	0	5 0	0
Onions	do	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	9 2 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Tea	do	42 12 0	42 12 0	45 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Tomato	do	13 8 0	13 8 0	17 8 0	9 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
Onions	do	20 0 0	20 0 0	30 0	0	33 0	0	33 0	0	33 0	0	33 0	0
Tomato	Masudi	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sap	Cwt.	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0	124 8 0
Hyderabad City													
Brisket													
Brisket													
Brisket													

[Statement.

*Cost of Living Index.*—Method adopted:—To obtain a measure of the general movement of prices of those commodities which enter into the cost of living, resort is had to the method of index numbers. A number of commodities are selected and their prices are taken for a standard or basic period, with the prices of this period—in the case of the present index July 1914—the prices for the commodities for subsequent period have been compared.

*Selection of commodities.*—The articles selected were those used by the bulk of the population in the city. The total number of articles included in the index is 25 divided into the following groups and sub-groups:

- (1) Food including cereals and pulses—rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, gram and tuar dal.
- (2) Fuel and light—kerosene oil, firewood and coal.
- (3) Clothing—chaddars, shirtings, dhobis and saris.
- (4) Housing—house rent.
- (5) Miscellaneous—sugar, gur, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee, potatoes, onions, til oil.

*Collection of prices.*—Prices per unit were collected from Customs Department, and other sources during the last week of every month and noted down.

*Weighting.*—Is the step to assign to each article its relative importance in working class expenditure. The total consumption of the commodities except house rent was arrived at by taking total production plus imports minus export for the five pre-war years, and this is how the National Mass Units were calculated for all-India.

The price of each commodity is then multiplied by this mass Unit and assuming 1914 as 100 the index numbers are worked out.

From the National Mass Units for all-India, the Index numbers for the Hyderabad City were worked out as follows:—

No. 29.—Index numbers for Hyderabad City on Mass Unit bases.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Actual consumption (mass units in Ounces)	Prices per unit of quantity		Mass Unit x price	
			1914	1915	July 1914	Jan. 1915
Cereals					Rs.	Rs.
Rice	pulis	70	10.10	12.8	70 x 10.10	90 x 12.8
Wheat	"	21	30.8	15.8	21 x 30.8	25 x 15.8
Jowar	"	11	10.8	11.8	11 x 10.8	11 x 11.8
Bajra	"	6	11.0	8.8	6 x 11.0	6 x 8.8
Total cereals					1,776	1,448
Index No. cereals					100	81.8
Fabrics						
Cotton	pulis	10	15.12	11.8	10 x 15.12	10 x 11.8
Tussar (dsn.)	"	5	10.8	14.8	5 x 10.8	5 x 14.8
Fuel & light						
Kerosene oil	lit.	3	4.8	6.8	3 x 4.8	2 x 6.8
Firewood	Md.	48	0.12	0.8	48 x 0.12	48 x 0.8
Coal	Cwt.	1	4.8	2.12	1 x 4.8	1 x 2.12
Total fuel & light					93	59.8
Index No. Fuel & light					100	84
Clothing						
Chaddars	Rs.	27	0.12	0.11	27 x 0.12	27 x 0.11
Shirtings	"	25	0.13	0.11	25 x 0.13	25 x 0.11
Dhobis	"	30	0.12	0.12	30 x 0.12	30 x 0.12
Saris	"	30	0.15	0.12	30 x 0.15	30 x 0.12
Total clothing	Rs.				85	84
Index No. Clothing	Rs.				100	84
Housing						
House rent	per month	10	0.8	1.0	10 x 0.8	10 x 1.0
Index No. Housing					100	200
Miscellaneous						
Sugar	pulis	2	10.0	10.12	2 x 10.0	2 x 10.12
Gur	"	7	10.8	10.8	7 x 10.8	7 x 10.8
Tea	Rs.	1.40	1.4	1.22	1.40 x 1.4	1.40 x 1.22
Salt	pulis	5	0.2	12.4	5 x 0.2	5 x 12.4
Beef	Sr.	28	0.52	0.25	28 x 0.52	28 x 0.25
Mutton	"	33	0.103	0.8	33 x 0.103	33 x 0.8
Milk	"	14	0.51	0.4	14 x 0.51	14 x 0.4
Ghee	Md.	11	23.0	49.0	11 x 23.0	14 x 49.0
Potatoes	"	11	10.0	5.0	11 x 10.0	11 x 5.0
Guinea	pulis	5	7.12	3.12	5 x 7.12	8 x 3.12
Til oil	"	4	32.12	55.0	4 x 32.12	4 x 55.0
Total Misc.					265.6	448.54
Index No. Misc.					100	75
Grand Total					2,040.9	1,729.13
Cast of living Index No.					100	83

[Statement]

**Family Budgets.**—Attempts were made during the Labour Census to conduct family budgets' enquiries to determine the standard of life of definite classes and communities in the City of Hyderabad.

As the staff was not sufficient in the Department of Statistics some intelligent unpaid probationers were entrusted with this work. They were working on probation in this office on the hope of getting appointment in the reorganization scheme of the Department. No sooner were their hopes frustrated than they left the office and thus the work was left incomplete.

For the sake of information, group percentage expenditure in different countries is shown in the following statement as worked out from family budgets :-

No. 30.—*Group percentage expenditure in different countries.*

Country	Date of enquiry	No. of Budgets	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE ON						
			Fuel & lighting	Clothing	Housing	Misc.	Total	Per cent	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Hyderabad—</b>									
India (Bomley City)	1921-22	...	54.8	7.1	9.8	7.7	18.5	100.0	
— Bomley Pns.	do	29.2	7.4	14.4	3.4	15.6	100.0		
— Bomley City	1922-23	1,469	46.0	7.1	7.8	12.0	25.6	100.0	
China	1926-27	16	12.2	11.3	6.8	8.0	1.7	100.0	
Japan	1926-27	3,210	39.6	6.5	13.0	15.8	24.0	100.0	
Egypt	1920	...	70.2	5.0	11.3	8.5	9.8	100.0	
Great Britain	1918	...	62.7	5.5	14.0	8.0	8.6	100.0	
Irish Free State	1922	100	57.1	7.0	17.5	3.4	15.0	100.0	
France	1910	...	60.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	10.0	100.0	
Germany	1907-26	346	46.0	6.7	13.0	14.2	22.8	100.0	
Ruby (Burke)	1914	...	82.6	7.3	10.2	13.2	6.7	100.0	
Czechoslovakia	1927-28	78	53.8	4.0	13.0	7.0	19.5	100.0	
Bosnia	1928	...	49.2	5.1	30.2	18.4	15.1	100.0	
U. S. America	1928	100	31.6	6.0	12.5	27.8	20.3	100.0	
Australia	1910-11	...	35.3	4.0	12.7	15.5	32.5	100.0	

For the collection of family budgets the following classes were made according to their income for the sake of easy analysis :-

1. **Labour Class.**—Where income is daily and amounts up to rupees 45 a month.

\*s

2. **Poor Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts up to rupees 60 a month.

3. **Workmen and Artisan Class.**—Whose income is daily and amounts up to Rs. 75 a month.

4. **Middle Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts up to Rs. 225 a month.

5. **Well-to-do Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts up to Rs. 300 to 1000 a month.

6. **Rich Class.**—Whose income is monthly and amounts up to over Rs. 1000 a month.

The Bombay middle class unemployment enquiry has defined the term middle class as educated persons engaged for the most part in non-manual occupation.

As it is obvious that it is not the earnings but the savings that indicate the richness and prosperity of a family hence on the strength of these family budgets the Life Insurance Companies in order to convince the people the usefulness of their institutions, give percentage distribution of expenditure on the amount of income for various individuals.

The analysis of quite a number of family budgets in various parts of the neighbouring country give an average percentage of expenditure as follows :-

	Sholapur working class 1921-22	Bomlay working class 1921-22	Bomlay middle class 1922-24
	1	2	3
1. Food	32.76	54.8	43.4
2. Clothing	12.70	8.2	16.5
3. Fuel and light	10.28	7.1	5.5
4. Housing and its accessories	7.80	9.7	17.3
5. Education and knowledge			
6. Recreation and games			
7. Health and medicines	16.46	25.2	23.4
8. Carriage and conveyance			
9. Reserve			
Total	100.00	100.0	100.0

The increase percentage in food in working classes in Bombay is due to the principle that the smaller the earnings of a group of workers the greater will be the percentage of these earnings spent on food. The middle class have to spend for higher percentage of their earnings on rent.

*Engel's Law and the middle class family budget investigation.*—Dr. Engel, Chief of the Royal Bureau of Statistics of Prussia, has laid down certain well-known propositions regarding the relationship between income and the percentage expenditure on various groups of items included in a family budget.

The following are the four main propositions laid down by Dr. Engel :—

1. The greater the income, the smaller the percentage of outlay on subsistence.
2. The percentage of outlay for clothing is approximately the same whatever the income.
3. The percentage for lodging or rent and for fuel and light is invariably the same whatever the income.
4. As the income increases in amount the percentage of outlay on sundries becomes greater.

No. 31.—Average middle class family budget (in detail) in Bombay City.

(Analysis of 1325 families 1922-24).

Items	Monthly	Percentage to Total
-------	---------	------------------------

Food :—

Cereals :—

	Rs. As.	
Rice	9 10	7.0
Pulse	0 9	0.4
Wheat	2 7	1.8
Others	1 2	0.8
Total Cereals	19 12	10.0
Pulses	1 15	1.4
Total Cereals & Pulses	15 11	11.4

Sugar (raw)

Sugar (refined)

Tea, coffee & cocoa

Sweetments

Fish

Mutton

Other meat

Eggs

Milk, cream & curds

Ghee and butter

Salt

Condiments and spices

Vegetables (including potatoes & cabbages)

Fruits

Coconut oil

Gingelly oil

Other oils used as food

Refreshments

Cocoanuts

Other food stuffs

Total, other food

Total, all food

Rs. As.

0 9

3 6

1 11

0 7

2 7

1 6

0 4

0 3

0 7

12 1

5 12

0 5

1 8

5 11

0 14

0 10

1 0

0 1

3 13

0 14

0 12

4 1

0.6

0.5

1.1

0.1

2.7

0.6

48.4

Items	Monthly	Percentage to Total
Charcoal and firewood	5 1	3.6
Methylated spirit, kerosene oil, paraffin, matches, etc.	2 1	1.5
Gas and electricity	0 8	0.6
Total fuel & lighting	7 10	5.5
Clothing*	14 8	10.4
Furniture and household effects	8 7	6.5
House rent	20 7	14.8
Miscellaneous	32 7	23.4
Total monthly expenditure	138 5	100.0

\* Also includes foot-wear, umbrellas and water-pots.

*Hours of Work.*—In the majority of works the labourers are time-workers, i.e., they get their daily wages after so many hours of work. In few cases the piece-workers are also engaged, the latter requiring the least supervision by the person who engages them, e.g., the cotton pickers are paid according to the amount of cotton gathered and not according to the number of hours they took in picking.

For the time-workers the Hyderabad Factories Act No. IV. of 1937 F. has laid down the hours of work per day including half an hour's rest for a man as eleven hours, for a woman as ten hours and for a child as six hours with six days or 60 hours a week for adult male.

Speaking in general from the factory point of view the hours in perennial factories are limited to ten per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry and mines work a uniform 9 hours per day and 45 hours per week. The railway workshop has 48 hours per week.

Skilled labourers and artisans such as masons, carpenters, etc., work at the rate of 8 hours a day. Agricultural labourers now-a-days have a general tendency of having more off-time than it was formerly, hence their working hours are considerably less than what they used to be. The number of hours can be put down as 11 per day.

The hours of labour according to the data gathered during the Labour Census are tabulated below :—

No. 82.—Hours of Work in Hyderabad State.

Concerns	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
Textile mills	9 to 10		
Ginning and pressing factories	10	60	240
Olive oil	10		
Rice mills	10		
Cement factories	8 to 8½		
Jails	7½ to 8		
Iron works	8	56	224
Batting factories	8½		
Steel polishing factories	10		
Musore works	9	34	216
Tiles & pipes (male, female & child)	10		
Distilleries	8	52	
Motor workshops	9	54	216
Government Central Press	7	12	175
Government Electricity Department	8	48	192
Match factories, (male & female child)	10	60	
	8		

*Time of beginning and close of work.*—For the industrial labour, in most of the factories the work generally begins between 7 to 8 a.m. and ends between 5 to 6 p.m. with an interval of one hour at noon. In factories and concerns of special nature, e.g., newspaper, printing, cement manufacture, etc., the time varies.

Skilled labourers such as carpenters and masons work from 8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. Formerly they used to begin work much earlier than at present, i.e., 7 a.m.

The field labour in agriculture commence work from 4 to 5 in the morning and it lasts till sunset with recess period at noon.

*Overtime.*—According to the Hyderabad Factories Act every person employed in the factory for more than ten hours of work in any one day or for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least 25 per cent. more than the rate at which he is normally paid.

The data gathered in the Labour Census shows that the overtime is paid at the following rates in various concerns :—

Concerns.	Overtime rate.
Textile mills	1½—1½ double the ordinary wages.
Ginning and pressing factories	1½ times the ordinary wages.
Rice mills	1½ times the ordinary wages.
Cement factory	1½ "
Button factory	1½ "
Tiles and pipe factory	Increase of daily ".
Cabinet makers	1½ times the ordinary wages.
Government Electricity Department	1½ to 1½ of the daily wages.
Government Cottage Industries Institute	½ of the daily wages per hour.
	1½ times the ordinary wages.

*Shifts.*—In only a few concerns such as railways, coal mines, cement factory and textile mills the system of having more than one shift of labour is in vogue, while most of the factories have only one shift during the day and close at night.

*Holidays.*—The Industrial concerns observe one day holiday a week either on Fridays, Sundays or preferably on bazar days.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the International Labour Conference.

In the Hyderabad State holidays with pay are enjoyed by those work-people who are engaged on monthly pay and not by those who are engaged on daily or weekly wages in general.

*Unauthorised absence and late attendance.*—In various factories of the State the arrangements about this point vary. Some include it in the casual leave, others deduct certain amount from the wages.

#### *Health, safety of the workers, maternity benefits and all kinds of welfare works*

In the Hyderabad Factories Act there are regulations for guarding the health and welfare of workers in large industries governed by the Act, while for the minor industries there are no such regulations.

About the safety of the workers the same as quoted above is the case.

The heavy tolls extracted by the annual visitations in some parts of the State of the big epidemics such as plague and cholera, and the spreading influences of malaria and consumption also have very bad effect on the working population when the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions of the districts in general are taken into account. Their passing life in the unhygienic constructed houses and their fastness to the religious and social customs injurious to health add fuel to fire.

The infant mortality in the labour class is generally considered more than in any other class.

*Housing of labour.*—These arrangements are not made in the Hyderabad State in general, for the permanent labour but in the case of temporary labour and that too far off from the towns and villages some sorts of huts or sheds are provided by the person who engages the labour.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras has emphasized this point in the following way :—

"The importance of housing cannot be over-stated. It is the main cause of drink and vice. According to Mr. Charles Booth in his book 'Life and Labour' it is of all causes the most potent in the creation of morally and physically degenerate types. As the author of 'The Great Opportunity' points out, 'Good houses mean the possibility of home life, happiness and health, bad houses spell squalor, drink, disease, immorality and crime and in the end demand hospitals, prisons and asylums in which

we seek to hide away the human derelicts of society that are largely the result of society's own neglect. In 1917 an enquiry was made by a Royal Commission into the causes of industrial unrest and no less than seven out of the eight sub-committees by which the enquiry was conducted recorded their opinion that insufficient and bad housing was one of the factors responsible for unrest."

It has a direct connection with the high rate of infant mortality. The growth of the children who survive is also affected. It was found that boys/girls from one-roomed houses are on an average 11·7/14·0 lbs. lighter and 4·7/3·8 inches smaller than boys/girls from four-roomed houses. Similarly with the mothers their constitution is much affected.

*Indebtedness of labouring class.*—The causes that lead to indebtedness are generally connected with marriages, funeral rites and festivals. The usual rate of interest with these labouring classes is one anna per rupee per month or 75 per cent. per annum or one dub per rupee per day or 280 per cent. per annum. The amounts of loans are always smaller in such cases and the interest is generally recovered daily or at the most weekly. It is due to the ignorance of the labourers that no account is kept and hence the debt remains unpaid life-long in most of the cases. There is an interesting point that has come out of the family budget enquiries in Bombay about the causes of indebtedness of the working classes in 1932. These are as follows:—

*Causes of Indebtedness in 1930 Family Budgets.*

Causes.	Number of instances.	Percentage to Total.
Unemployment	368	26.67
Marriages	314	22.75
Sickness and diseases	172	12.46
Ordinary wants	134	9.71
Arrears to shopkeepers	111	8.04
House-building or repair	68	4.57
Funerals	44	3.19
Old standing debts	31	2.25
Strikes	29	2.10
Other causes	114	8.26
	1380	100.00

*Literacy.*—The percentage of literacy is very low among the labouring classes. Adam Smith has emphasized this point in the following words:—

"Though the State was to derive no advantage from the instruction of the inferior ranks of people it would still deserve State, however, derives no inconsiderable advantage from their instruction. The more they are instructed, the less liable they are to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition which, among ignorant nations, frequently occasion the most dreadful disorders. An instructed and intelligent people, besides, are always more

decent and orderly than an ignorant and stupid one. They feel themselves each individually, more respectable and more likely to obtain the respect of their lawful superiors and they are, therefore, more disposed to respect those superiors."

Education gives the worker the power of future advance, and it is so good an investment that public money must flow freely in this cause.

*Drinking.*—The evil of drinking intoxicating substances is more common amongst the labouring classes than amongst the middle classes in the Hyderabad State. In Telengana, Sendhi and Toddy is the common stimulant used every evening by the labourers (mostly male) on their way home after the day's work. In Marathwara, Mohwa *ark* what commonly is called *ahensab* is the liquor used by the labourers in the evening.

The temperance societies in the State are working against this evil and, in view of the general habit of the labourers to while away the evening time gossiping with the others have suggested tea shops as places of recreation just near the toddy shops, so that they may enjoy the evenings in a better way.

Government is eliminating this evil by keeping up the prices of liquor and by reducing the number of places at which it is sold and thus reducing its consumption and making it not accessible easily.

*Welfare organizations.*—There are no regular welfare organizations of labour in the Hyderabad State as there are in some of the larger labour employing concerns in the British India such as Empress Mills, Nagpur, Railway companies, etc., which have devised wide welfare schemes. In many cases these schemes are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkie Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children.

*Co-operative Societies.*—The factories and other concerns employing labour in the Hyderabad State do not have co-operative societies in general, for the benefit of their workmen. A good example of this mutual help is observable in B.B. & C.I. Railway where the workers make use of Railway Co-operative Banks, from which loans at 4½ per cent. interest and repayable in six to 48 instalments are granted. The workers are also permitted to make use of the Railway Savings Bank where interest at 3½ per cent. is given on all deposits.

*Labour Commission's recommendations.*—Among the more important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the health of the industrial worker are the following:—

- (a) Indians should have an Institute of Nutrition. (The Government of India have postponed action on this recommendation indefinitely for want of funds).

- (b) Local authorities should construct sanitary markets in all urban and industrial areas.
- (c) Adulteration of Foods Acts should be in force in all Provinces.
- (d) In Industrial Provinces Public Health Department should be strengthened to deal with industrial hygiene and industrial disease.
- (e) Women should be appointed to Public Health Staffs particularly to the more industrialised provinces.
- (f) Comprehensive Public Health Acts should be passed in all Provinces.
- (g) Where piped water supplies are not available special precautions as to purity should be taken.
- (h) Every Provincial Health Department, every Railway Administration and all Boards of Health and Welfare in mining areas should employ full-time Malariaologists.
- (i) A Government Diploma for Health visitors should be instituted as the recognised qualification required of all women aspiring to such posts.
- (j) In all the larger industrial areas Governments, local authorities and Industrial managements should co-operate in the development of child welfare centres and womens' clinics; and Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes.
- (k) Maternity benefit legislation on the lines of the Bombay and the Central Provinces Acts should be enacted in all Provinces, and
- (l) All methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness.

*Labour Legislation.*—Except the Hyderabad Factories Act of 1837 F. in force in the State, there are no labour legislations so far framed in the country. As the industrial development is going on at a rapid rate the necessity will soon arise to consider the following regulations as are either under consideration of the Government or are in force in the neighbouring Presidency of the Bombay :—

- (a) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- (b) Indian Mines Act, 1923.
- (c) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
- (d) Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929.
- (e) Bill for payment of Maternity Benefits.
- (f) Bill for weekly wage payments.
- (g) Measure for prompt payment of wages.
- (h) Measure for deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines.
- (i) Welfare works in the Bombay Presidency.
- (j) Periods of wage payments and the grant of rations or advances.

The efforts made in the British India to solve the difficulties arising in the cases of labour are noted below :—

- (a) Appointment of Factory Labour Commission,
- (b) Creation of Government Labour Departments as sequence to the International Labour Organisation.
- (c) Appointment of Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee.
- (d) Appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

*Trade Unions.*—There is no such act as the Indian Trade Unions Act (1926) in Hyderabad State. The Trade Unions on organised bases are also not found in the State. In the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay the growth of the Trade Unions is seen from the following table :—

Class of Industry	No. of Unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership
Textile	17	36,411	32.54
Seamen	8	25,568	23.83
Railways	12	24,302	10.98
Posts and Telegraphs	35	7,874	7.04
Municipal	9	3,821	3.42
Miscellaneous	32	15,315	14.22
Total for the year 1925	128	111,309	100.00
	1922	102	111,354
	1920	93	128,395

In the Bombay Presidency the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence has also been appointed Registrar of Trade Unions for the Presidency under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926. His office gives assistance in the framing of the rules in accordance with the act to the Unions that desire to be registered.

*Labour Unions.*—There are no regular Labour Unions in the State and a few unregistered ones that exist are of benefit to a very small number of the labour class.

*Industrial and Trade Disputes.*—These fortunately are of very rare occurrence in the State; thus there were no disputes as worthy of note during the quinquennium. There is also no such act as the Trade Disputes Act (1929) of the British India in force in the Hyderabad State.

The clause that is put in the Hyderabad Factories Act of 1837 F. about this point is:—"Government may, if it thinks fit, require that any dispute between the occupier or occupier of factories and the persons employed in factories shall be referred to a panchayat for decision."

The importance of this Act can be realized from the perusal of the following statement for the British India :—

Year	No. of disputes	No. of work-people involved	No. of working days lost
1931 ..	160	208,608	2,408,128
1932 ..	118	128,609	1,922,437
1933 ..	146	164,338	2,168,961
1934 ..	150	220,808	4,773,550
1935 ..	(not available yet)		

Soon after the passing of the Act the causes and duration of these disputes will be recorded by the authorised Department through the agency of the Police Department. The information recorded will be (a) the names of the industrial concerns affected, (b) the causes of the disputes, (c) the date of commencement, (d) the date of conclusion of the dispute, (e) the number of work-people affected directly and indirectly, (f) the total strength of the concern and the character of the settlement.

From these data a consolidated statement of the Industrial and Trade disputes for the quinquennium will be prepared showing the industries under the heads (a) cotton spinning and weaving, (b) Railways, (c) Engineering, (d) mines, and (e) others. For each of these the number of disputes yearly, the number of workers involved yearly and the number of working days lost yearly will be shown.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—A Bill drafted for this purpose is under the consideration of the Hyderabad Government. In British India there is a Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. As there is no such Act in force in the Hyderabad State hence the statistics regarding cases disposed of under such Act and the total amount of compensation paid in such cases are not available except that the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Hyderabad State, shows that an amount of Rs. 900 was paid as compensation in 1943 F.

In the British India the amount of compensation paid during the quinquennium was as follows:—

Year.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Number of cases.
1930	12½ lakhs.	23,574
1931	10½ "	17,489
1932	8½ "	14,261
1933	8 "	14,559
1934	data not available yet.	
1935	do	

*Accidents.*—Information about the accidents in the factories is received, through the Divisional Inspectors, in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Hyderabad State, on the prescribed form and they are dealt with as per rules 81 to 86 of the Hyderabad Factories Act. They are classified and a comprehensive statement is submitted to Government along with the Annual Report of that Department. The number of accidents during the quinquennium of the Labour Census is given in the following statement :—

No. 33.—Statement of Factories' data according to the Labour Legislation.

	1930-31 1840 F.	1931-32 1841 F.	1932-33 1842 F.	1933-34 1843 F.	1934-35 1844 F.
Total No. of factories in the State	387	402	419	446	460
No. of factories at work	268	274	317	327	326
Working seasonal factories	263	216	284	292	289
Working perennial factories	25	28	33	35	37
Average daily No. of labourers employed (as per reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories)	25,339	20,963	24,393	26,296	29,318
No. of strikes during the year	..	2	..	..	..
No. of accidents (total)	31	39	39	62	83
Fatal	3	4	3	2	3
Serious	12	11	7	11	26
Minor	36	44	49	49	54
Compensation paid	Rs. 1000	..	..	..	..

*Strikes and Lock-outs.*—As noted in the above statement it will be seen that in 1931-32 (1841 F.) two strikes occurred in the two mills, i.e., the Mahboobnshahi Kulbarga Mill of Gulbarga and the Aurangabad Mill of Aurangabad otherwise the quinquennium under report was peaceful.

*Unemployment.*—The following are the general causes of the lack of work producing unemployment :—

- (1) Seasonal works.—Some occupations depend upon the season, such as agriculture, brick-laying, etc.
- (2) Fluctuation of demand.—Some industries have their dull seasons and their busy seasons, e.g., clothing and millinery.
- (3) New inventions and discoveries.—The introduction of new machinery and of new processes for shortening labour without the proportional extension of the market for the commodity. These always throw a number of workmen out of employment temporarily.

(4) Change of location—Occasionally an industry is removed to a different locality and some workmen are unable to remove to the new location, e.g., in combination of the factories and the closing up of some of the plants.

(5) Congestion of labour—To the large cities labour pour in various seasons and thus cause congestion and unemployment.

(6) Industrial depression—Manufacture more than the demand and thus the market gets congested and the factories cannot stop manufacturing first, but later they are compelled to stop.

(7) Labour troubles—Strikes and lock-outs.

(8) Wars and pestilence and in individual cases sickness and accident.

(9) Years of prosperity and years of scarcity (*famine*).

So long as the work of P.W. Department and private persons in the development and construction work goes on all over the State the labour will find employment and get regular means of livelihood but as soon as these works are stopped unexpectedly, such as due to rise in prices of the materials required in construction, the Government will have to devise means of employment of the labour thus thrown out, otherwise, theft and robbery generally prevails. Speaking for the present the question of unemployment among the working classes in the State has not become so serious as to draw attention, but at the same time the question of unemployment among the middle classes and the educated classes is getting rather serious day by day, especially as these classes do not find suitable professions to earn their livelihood in other agencies besides the Government.

There are no service-securing agencies as in other civilized countries where the persons unemployed have to go and report themselves, so that they may be referred to those who apply to these agencies for the services of workers of various categories. The present system of procuring workers is through advertisement in the local papers.

The Bombay Government through the Labour Office, Bombay made enquiries into the middle class unemployment in their Presidency in 1927. Forms of enquiry to be filled in by the unemployed person were issued with the following heads:—

(1) Name in full, (2) Address, (3) Sex, (4) Age, (5) Religion and Caste, (6) Native place, (7) Married, unmarried, widower or widow, (8) Duration of unemployment, (9) Last position held if any, (10) Monthly salary earned when last employed, (11) Causes of leaving last employment, (12) Qualifications, (13) Experience of work if any, (14) Number of dependents, (15) Means of livelihood during unemployment (16) Means adopted to secure employment.

The enquiry covered unemployed persons (a) not engaged in purely manual occupations, (b) who have been educated at least up to the English Fourth Standard and (c) have earned a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per month (d) or are qualified to

hold a post at that pay. The enquiry did not include pensioners or persons with fluctuating and unascertainable incomes. The data received were tabulated. The following form of statement was the most interesting of the series because it throws a good deal of light on the unemployment problem:—

No. 34. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Educational qualifications	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT							
	1-5 Mths.	4-6 Mths.	7-9 Mths.	10-12 Mths.	13-18 Mths.	19-24 Mths. 2 years	Above 2 years	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Standard IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matric or equivalent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undergraduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A., or M.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short-hand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imperfectly specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Special measures for the relief of unemployment.*—Programmes are designed to give a stimulus to the upward curve of the business cycle to fulfil a temporary function. A fresh start to the whole economic system is given to stimulate private investments which generally hang back, and thus serve to kindle the initial spark, after which private industry is able to carry on by itself the process of recovery initiated by the State action.

The work-creation programmes are characterised by a number of diverse measures all directed to reducing unemployment by a concentrated attack from many different angles. The measures can be grouped under six heads as follows:—

- (1) Public Works in the narrower sense.
- (2) State subsidies to private investments.
- (3) Stimulation and encouragement of private investment.
- (4) Special loan programmes of some lakhs of rupees to be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide amount for reproductive works.
- (5) Employment of workers outside the processes of industrial production.
- (6) Utilization of the spare time of the labourers in subsidiary occupations.

Some of the works undertaken under the above noted heads are—railway construction, motor roads, motor transport expansion, National Post-Office distribution, building programmes, subsidies for repairs of dwellings, National Loans for small house building, etc.

*The work-creation policy of the Hyderabad State.*—(1) The construction of quite a number of private buildings not only round about the city of Hyderabad but also in various parts of the State go a great way in carrying out this work-creation programme of the State.

(2) Loans are given by the State to individuals on security for the construction of their dwelling houses.

(3) The Government, through the City Improvement Board, constructed small family houses on hygienic principles for the public and gave them on rent with the understanding that on the payment of rent for so many years the house will be owned by the tenant.

(4) Government buildings for various departmental requirements are constructed all over the State to improve the Government machinery and at the same time to give work to the local workmen.

(5) The work is in progress under a regular programme about the district water-supply, drainage, electric lighting and this to be financed by a public loan, if necessary. The Government Order about this is as follows:—

"At any rate it is expedient to float a loan on a reasonable rate of interest if there are not sufficient funds at the disposal of Government, at present, for such important works. By this measure, such works should be completed and our country will be regarded as a well administered unit in every respect, by the civilized countries of the world because these are the imperative needs of the present-day world."

(6) Big irrigation projects are undertaken one by one by the Government, to raise the prosperity of the country.

(7) Trunk roads for motor traffic and fair weather tracts for easy transport are constructed under a regular programme of work all over the State to form a meshwork for easy movements throughout the country.

(8) Main lines and feeder lines of the railway are spreading yearly all through the State.

(9) Small-scale industries requiring small capitals are subsidised by the State through the Department of Industries and Commerce to stimulate local enterprises.

(10) Large-scale industries are fostered by the Government to give work to a great number of persons. This is evident from the Textile Mills of Nander and Warangal districts; cement factory of Gulbarga district, Sugar Industries and Distillery of Nizamabad district.

(11) Tagavi to the agriculturists for the digging of wells and purchase of implements and cattle is given freely.

(12) Encouragement to hand-loom industry is given all over the State.

*Migration.*—It is an important item for consideration with regard to the movements of labour.

Migration is said to be of six kinds:—

- Daily necessitated by bazaars and employment at a walking distance from home.
- Casual involving minor movements between neighbouring villages, e.g., exchanging visits with relatives and friends attending marriages, parties, etc.
- Temporary due to demands of labour on public works, railway construction, canals, to pilgrimages, fairs and to wide-spread epidemics, etc.
- Periodic caused by recurring seasonal demands such as harvesting, grazing, work in cotton ginning and pressing factories.
- Semi-permanent where persons who although maintaining constant contact with their homes seek employment in industry, Government service, domestic service or go for education.
- Permanent where migrants leave one place for another for good.

Hyderabad migration from decade to decade as given in the census reports is as follows:—

Year.	Immigrants.		Emigrants.		
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1891	...	...	325,273	386,095	
1901	...	...	325,197	296,291	
1911	...	...	260,713	306,993	
1921	...	...	197,127	364,334	
1931	...	...	247,795	334,861	

This shows that the figures of Immigrants and Emigrants are fairly constant.

Although the Census Report of 1931 states that "An analysis of the figures for immigration between the State and India shows that the people of Hyderabad are more homelying, the joint family system, social customs and traditions appear to have a more powerful hold than economic or other considerations upon the people," but from the above noted figures it is evident that more people went out of the Hyderabad State than the number that came in. The emigration mostly due to the higher rates of wages in the neighbouring Provinces especially Bombay Presidency. The statement below shows this point more clearly:—

Provinces	IMMIGRANTS TO HYDERABAD STATE		EMIGRANTS FROM HYDERABAD STATE	
	1891	1921	1931	1921
Bombay Presidency ..	68,058	90,700	176,076	210,252
C. P. and Berar ..	14,289	23,416	91,065	99,950
Madras ..	182,052	84,143	58,476	46,316
Mysore ..	2,869	9,589	4,224	3,558

*Interval Migration.*—The Marathwara division of the State gives comparatively higher rates of wages than the Telengana, hence it was found in 1921 and 1931 Census that the number of Telengana migrants into Marathwara is more than the Marathwara-born found in Telengana thus:

Year.	Telengana-born enumerated in Marathwara.	Marathwara-born enumerated in Telengana.
1931	82,312	66,119
1921	68,221	53,666

No. 35.—THE DISTRICTWARI IMMIGRATION IN THE YEAR 1931.

District and Natural Divisions where enumerated	Born outside Hyderabad State	Born outside India	Total
1	2	3	4
STATE	242,814	4,081	247,795
Telengana	164,708	3,570	168,287
Hyderabad	54,944	8,814	58,258
Atraf-i-Balda	3,018	14	3,027
Warangal	29,476	40	29,516
Karimnagar	1,441	36	1,477
Adilabad	58,123	18	58,144
Medak	2,580	25	2,555
Nizamabad	2,078	68	2,146
Mahbubnagar	2,550	88	2,588
Nalgonda	10,550	26	10,576
Manikonda	78,100	1,402	79,502
Aurangabad	15,317	279	15,596
Bir	7,862	48	7,845
Nander	5,890	67	5,950
Purbhani	6,584	855	7,519
Gulborga	8,000	24	8,120
Osmansabad	12,588	28	12,616
Rechur	20,008	24	20,032
Bidar	1,518	2	1,520

*Movement of Population.*—There is a general idea in the Hyderabad State that the population is moving out from the villages to towns. The following table gives the distribution of the

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total population of the Hyderabad State at the different censuses for places of various sizes:

NO. PER MILLE IN HYDERABAD STATE.

Places	1901	1911	1921	1931
Above 1,00,000	..	42	37	32
50,000 to 1,00,000	..	..	..	4
20,000 to 50,000	..	9	8	13
10,000 to 20,000	..	17	17	24
2,000 to 10,000	..	161	183	166
500 to 2,000	..	494	585	534
Below 500	..	277	220	238
	1000	1000	1000	1000

It will be seen from the above statement that out of every 1000 persons 771, 755, 772, 728 lived in villages, i.e., in places below 2000 inhabitants in the years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 respectively. The village has thus not appreciably lost ground in these decades. The industrial and commercial progress of the last decade explains the great increase in the population from the smaller towns to the larger towns and cities.

*Important events about labour during the quinquennium 1931-35.*

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS (1931).

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Labour Commissioners should be appointed both for the Central and in all the local Governments except Assam. Labour Commissioners should be selected officers who should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period. They should be responsible for the publication of Labour Statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments and should be generally accessible both to employers and labour and should act as conciliation officers, where there is danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, and efforts should be made to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining States. The action taken by the various Provinces on this recommendation has already been dealt with. The most important recommendation made by the Commission in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was, however, for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Government to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its President should be elected at each annual session. The Secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposal for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals; (2) to promote

a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters; (3) to advise Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations; and (4) advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. V. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new Constitution that labour should be decentralized. In that case there was a danger that legislation passed in autonomous Provinces would come into conflict with the Centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and 7 for.

#### FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May 1934. A constitution for the congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted.

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#### SUGGESTIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE LABOUR CENSUS OF 1844 F. (1935).

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*1. Labour Office:*—A Labour Office can be created in the Hyderabad State as is the case in the neighbouring Presidency, Bombay which has got the following organisation:—

##### Officers.

- (1) A Director of Labour Office (Gazetted rank).
- (2) Three Male Investigators two for Bombay and one for Ahmedabad (Gazetted rank).
- (3) Three Lady Investigators in Bombay.

##### Establishments.

- (4) Two Statistical Assistants.
- (5) Three Senior Clerks.
- (6) Eight Junior Clerks.
- (7) One Stenographer.

- (8) One Typist and one Typist-clerk.
- (9) One Cashier.
- (10) One Despatcher.

##### Mentals.

- (11) One Daftari and six peons.

##### Equipment.

- (12) Five comptometer machines for statistics.

The branches into which the work is divided are:—

*Branch I.*—General Registry, Accounts, etc.

*Branch II.*—Prices, Family Budgets, Renta, Cost of Living, Unemployment, Incidence of Sickness, etc.

*Branch III.*—Statistics of Wages, Industrial Disputes, Trade Unions, Accidents, Workmen's Compensation and Cotton Mill Production, Industrial Intelligence, Labour Legislation and the Administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The compilation of Annual Reports on the working of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

*Branch IV.*—Labour Gazette and Library.

*2. Index numbers of the cost of living:*—It is very useful to work out the cost of living index for all the Subah Headquarters. For this, only the wholesale and retail prices of the chief items are to be collected monthly as is done at present for the City of Hyderabad.

*3. Collection of family budgets:*—The Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians passed a resolution that "in order to provide adequate information with regard to the actual standard of living, enquiries should be conducted at intervals generally of not more than 10 years into the income, expenditure and conditions of living families."

Bombay Presidency has already conducted two such enquiries one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932. It is necessary that Hyderabad State should also have these regularly.

From the collection and analysis of family budgets it will be seen from various classes, how much is spent on the necessities, e.g., food and clothing; how much on decencies, e.g., beddings and household utensils; and how much on luxuries, e.g., pan supari, cigarettes and liquer.

On an enquiry about the staff required for this work the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay through his letter No. 1150 dated 20th April 1937 has informed that "the family budget investigations are conducted by the 'interview' method by three lady Investigators who are permanent members of the staff. Two of them are paid a fixed salary of Rs. 150 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month; while the third is working in the grade of Rs. 90-5/2-125, the revised scale of pay for these posts plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month."

4. *Labour Legislation*:—Attention is drawn to the Labour Legislation as noted in this Report for Hyderabad State.

5. *Unemployment question*:—In the Labour Office a branch can be set apart for the enrolment of the middle class unemployed. Useful data will be available for the Government to consider this all-important question.

## APPENDIX (A)

No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MADHATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Head watchman	22 12 0	...	13 12 0	...
Assistant	18 8 0	...	...	...
Watchman	15 0 0	...	14 8 0	...
Ast. electrician	40 0 0	...	...	...
Motor timers	16 8 0	...	...	...
Handloom weaver	33 0 0	...	...	...
Oilmans	15 0 0	...	18 10 0	...
Fitter-in-charge	88 0 0	...	...	...
Fitters	36 8 0	...	39 12 0	...
Blacksmiths	27 5 0	...	33 12 0	...
Turner	23 8 0	...	37 1 4	...
Tinker	20 0 0	...	...	...
Reeler coverer	49 8 0	...	43 8 0	...
Assistant	19 10 0	...	15 4 0	...
Fireman	17 12 0	...	23 0 0	...
Moulder	36 0 0	...	20 8 0	...
Moulder boy	11 1 0	...	...	...
Boy lifter	12 0 0	...	...	...
Carpenter	1 3 6	13 10 0	50 5 4	...
Masser	1 3 6	0 12 0	40 2 0	...
Bellowsman	0 8 8	...	...	...
Sweepers, male and female	0 4 4	0 4 0	0 18 0	...
Jobber	...	36 0 0	34 12 0	...
Assistant	21 12 0	...	...	...
Finishing tenters	16 8 0	...	...	...
Opener tenters	14 8 0	...	...	...
Hopper feeders	13 2 0	...	...	...
Scutcher tenters	13 8 0	...	...	...
Willow machine men	13 10 0	...	...	...
Cotton carriers	12 6 0	...	...	...
Thread extractors	12 0 0	...	14 0 0	...
Waste pickers	6 15 4	...	8 4 0	...
Blanketry	0 2	...	...	...
Nonwovens	18 0 0	...	...	...
Grinders	17 13 0	...	21 12 0	...
Stripper	15 8 0	...	18 8 0	...
Cat minders	12 15 0	...	...	...
Card fitters	45 8 0	...	...	...
Machine tenters	17 8 0	...	...	...
Jobbers machine tenters	25 0 0	...	...	...
Frame tenters	17 8 0	...	...	...
Mochi	19 15 0	...	...	...
Frame creelers	11 6 0	...	...	...
Spare tenters	13 8 0	...	...	...
Doffers, full time	6 6 2	7 0 0	...	...
Doffers, half time	...	4 3 8	...	...
Spinning jobbers	...	10 0 0	...	...
Spare saders	0 0 0	...	...	...
Silvers	...	7 0 0	...	...
Full time pieces	0 4 2	...	...	...
Full time doffers	0 0 8	7 0 0	...	...
Half time pieces	...	0 0 0	...	...
Half time doffers	...	4 12 0	...	...

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

No. 35.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELINGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Oilmen, bobin carriers	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Machi	14 8 0	20 13 0	25 8 0	..
Spindle banding	..	19 0 0	..	..
Machine men	16 8 0	..	..	..
Reeling mukens	21 5 5	..	28 0 0	..
Assorters	16 0 0	..	..	..
Rockers	10 9 7	..	19 8 0	..
Spare reellers	8 0 0	..	..	..
Duff weghers	0 8 10 <sup>1</sup>	15 12 0	16 8 0	..
Binding maistry	..	20 0 0	..	..
Winding mukens	..	..	..	..
Winders	24 8 0	..	..	..
Winders	..	..	..	..
Croppers	12 7 0	..	11 6 0	..
Head sizer	..	16 10 0	..	..
Sizers	..	17 6 0	..	..
Beam carriers	29 0 0	..	28 14 0	..
Head drayor	..	..	..	..
Drawers, full time	0 4 2	23 0 0	84 0 0	..
Drawers, full time	0 3 8	..	17 8 0	..
Drawers, half time	..	6 0 0	..	..
Bunchers, half time	..	4 0 0	..	..
Bundlers	..	10 12 0	21 0 0	..
Cut lookers	..	21 0 0	..	..
Fitter weaving	1 4 0	..	..	..
Head dyer	..	39 1 0	..	..
Dyer and blanchers	..	14 8 0	..	..
Weavers	..	16 15 5	..	..
Jamadars	..	20 9 0	25 0 0	..
Office peons	..	17 0 0	15 1 4	..
Stone polishers	..	..	18 7 4	..
Hago stichers	..	..	18 11 0	..
Siding mukadums	..	..	29 12 0	..
Mixing mukadums	..	..	21 15 0	..
Siding coolies	..	..	18 11 0	..
Mixing coolies	..	..	15 9 6	..
Waste coolies	10 0 0	..	15 11 0	..
Waste muken, F.	..	..	15 4 0	..
Sanitary coolies	..	..	16 12 0	..
Bhangas	..	..	18 8 0	..
Waste pickers, F.	..	..	15 6 0	..
Medical Officers	..	..	15 6 0	..
Dresser & Sanitary Inspector	175 0 0	..	250 0 0	..
Dai	..	..	50 0 0	..
Ward boys	..	..	18 8 0	..
Chawls white washing man	12 0 0	..	16 12 0	..
Chawls white washing cooly	..	..	22 8 0	..
Cool coolies	..	..	24 10 0	..
Watertakers	18 0 0	0 4 0	14 0 0	..
Malies	..	..	15 6 0	..
Do coolies	11 0 0	..	10 9 8	..
Cart men	..	..	10 12 0	..
Chaknowals	..	..	15 4 0	..
		..	22 0 0	..

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1935.

Name of occupation	TELINGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
Number marker	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Boiler Foreman	..	..	..	200 0 0
Boiler cooler	..	..	..	19 9 8
Boiler filters	..	..	..	27 16 0
Turbine driver	..	..	..	22 12 0
Turbine oilman	..	..	..	23 8 0
Turbine cooly	..	..	..	19 8 0
Ast. Mechanical Engineer	..	200 0 0	..	200 0 0
Ast. Mechanical Engineer	..	..	..	174 0 0
Ast. Electrical Engineer	..	..	..	203 0 0
Electrician	..	116 0 0	..	145 0 0
Turbine attendant	..	51 4 0	..	116 0 0
Mechanic filters	..	..	..	44 2 0
Timsmith	..	..	..	84 8 0
Cotton coolies	..	..	15 0 0	..
Cotton mukadum	..	..	22 0 0	..
Office boy	..	..	10 0 0	..
Scavenger	..	..	12 0 0	..
Compoindier	..	..	80 0 0	..
Boiler attendants	..	..	82 0 0	..
Boiler coolies	..	..	12 8 0	0 8 0
Mechanical Engineers	..	..	928 0 0	..
Head filter	..	..	75 0 0	..
Nowgani coolies	..	..	0 12 0	0 6 0
Mason maistry	..	..	85 12 0	..
Coolies	..	..	9 12 0	..
Strikers	..	..	13 0 0	..
Tinsmith	..	..	35 12 0	..
Ast. Tinsmith	..	..	18 0 0	..
Mukadums	..	..	22 3 4	..
Deep well pump men	..	..	19 8 0	..
Electric Engineer	..	..	292 0 0	..
Switch Board Operator	..	..	41 0 0	..
Wireman	..	..	45 0 0	..
Fence man	..	..	80 0 0	..
Ast. Fence man	..	..	22 8 0	..
Motormen	..	..	11 12 0	..
Spinning and Carding Master	..	..	638 0 0	..
and Manager	..	..	200 0 0	..
Ast. Do	..	..	125 0 0	..
Card Foreman	..	..	48 1 0	..
Blowroom head jobber	..	..	18 6 0	..
Oilers and benders	..	..	15 15 0	..
Scavengers	..	..	11 7 0	..
Cotton binding man	..	..	16 6 0	..
Roving waste opener	..	..	29 0 0	..
Card jobber	..	..	30 12 0	..
Card line jobber	..	..	10 6 0	..
Lay-up service	..	..	17 4 0	..
Can boy	..	..	12 0 0	..
Frame head jobber	..	..	50 0 0	..
Ling jobber	..	..	96 12 0	..
Defter jobber	..	..	24 8 0	..

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

No. 36. TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1925.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Drawing tenters	15 1 0	...	24 8 0	...
Showing tenters	16 1 0	...	17 0 0	...
Inter tenters	17 1 0	...	20 0 0	...
Roving tenters	18 9 0	...	21 8 0	...
Defer boys	8 2 0	...	8 2 0	...
Winding boy	13 0 0	...	12 8 0	...
Fitter coolies	10 0 0	0 0 0	15 8 0	...
Carpenter cooly	11 0 0	0 0 0	18 12 0	...
Roving boys	11 0 0	0 0 0	11 8 0	...
Ring head jobber	30 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	...
Pivvers	16 11 0	...	...	...
Tarwals	12 0 0	...	12 8 0	...
Bobbin cleaners	12 6 0	...	13 0 0	...
Fitting ring	60 0 0	...	...	...
Roller weaver cooly	15 0 0	...	...	...
Storers	15 0 0	...	26 0 0	...
Doll carrier	13 0 0	...	16 14 0	...
Bundling and macadamia	24 0 0	...	28 8 0	...
Sizing jobber	73 0 0	...	94 0 0	...
Front sizer	60 0 0	...	47 0 0	...
Back sizer	38 6 0	...	17 4 0	...
Winding jobbers	52 0 0	...	39 0 0	...
Head and need man	23 12 0	...	27 0 0	...
Head cooly	19 12 0	...	21 0 0	...
Welt cooly	13 12 0	...	10 4 0	...
Warp cooly	11 6 0	...	10 12 0	...
Drawing jobber	80 0 0	...	42 0 0	...
High speed winder	12 0 0	...	...	...
Ordinary grey winder, F.	13 0 0	...	...	...
Ast. weaving master	175 0 0	...	...	...
Ast. sizing master	125 0 0	...	123 0 0	...
Weaving head jobber	125 0 0	...	...	...
Fancy weavers	150 0 0	...	132 4 0	...
Slay makers	64 0 0	...	67 8 0	...
Ast. fitter	52 0 0	...	...	...
Folding jobber	25 0 0	...	...	...
Head cut looker	50 0 0	...	...	...
Do	34 0 0	...	...	...
Stampers	20 0 0	...	36 8 0	...
Ast. stamper	20 0 0	...	21 0 0	...
Hand folder	16 0 0	...	20 0 0	...
Ticket poster	18 0 0	...	...	...
Machine-folders	15 0 0	...	18 10 0	...
Scale boy	18 8 0	...	15 12 0	...
First piece examiner	16 0 0	...	19 12 0	...
Machine switcher	23 0 0	...	...	...
Bale carrier	18 0 0	...	...	...
Folder	14 0 0	...	...	...
Damping man	15 0 0	...	...	...
Calendar jobber	19 8 0	...	10 4 0	...
Do front man	29 0 0	...	34 4 0	...
Do back man	20 0 0	...	20 4 0	...
Bale marker	18 8 0	...	...	...
	17 0 0	...	18 0 0	...

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

No. 36. TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1925.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHWARA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Temporary g. down coolies	12 12 0	...	290 0 0	...
Drying and bleaching master	290 0 0	...	232 0 0	...
Drying macadamia	32 0 0	...	10 9 0	30 14 0
Drying coolies	65 0 0	...	65 0 0	16 12 0
Mill weight filter	290 0 0	...	10 0 0	...
Card master	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...
Bale opener	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	...
Frame erector	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...
Cobbler	1 1 0	...	1 1 0	...
Slubbing and inter sweeper	25 0 0	...	1 3 0	...
Wrapping clerks	1 3 0	...	1 4 0	...
Card bobbin	1 4 0	...	1 4 0	...
Scutcher jobbers	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...
Scutcher and inter jobber	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...
Roving jobber	1 1 0	...	1 1 0	...
Spinning master	190 0 0	...	70 0 0	...
Spinning clerk	70 0 0	...	8 0 0	...
Blend jobber	0 8 0	...	0 7 6	...
Single side pacer	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...
Double do	0 8 0	...	0 7 9	...
Spindle binder	0 7 9	...	11 0 0	...
Roving bobbin carrier	11 0 0	...	18 0 0	...
Chowdhury	267 0 0	...	15 0 0	...
Weaving master	267 0 0	...	29 0 0	...
Weaving clerk	15 0 0	...	0 1 6	...
Folding clerk	29 0 0	...	0 5 6	...
Dawer	0 5 6	...	...	...
Jobber	0 5 6	...	17 0 0	...
Deep well cooly	24 12 0	...	18 8 0	...
Dimpling W. P. man	18 8 0	...	20 0 0	...
Congress	31 0 0	...	31 0 0	...
F. S. pump man	18 8 0	...	18 8 0	...
Reape man	32 0 0	...	32 0 0	...
Herbalical cooly	10 4 0	...	10 4 0	...
Fitter coolies	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	...
Tim man's cooly	18 8 0	...	18 8 0	...
Chunwallas	18 8 0	...	18 8 0	...
Mason coolies	32 0 0	...	32 0 0	...
S. H. operator	23 12 0	...	48 8 0	...
S. H. operator cooly	23 12 0	...	293 0 0	...
Head motorman	48 8 0	...	290 0 0	...
Ast. spinning master	16 12 0	...	16 12 0	...
Ast. carding master	14 8 0	...	14 8 0	...
Scutcher	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...
Willow men	18 8 0	...	18 8 0	...
C. B. mechanical man	16 8 0	...	16 8 0	...
Card hand jobber	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	...
Card ast. jobber	25 8 0	...	25 8 0	...
Fly gatherer	18 8 0	...	18 8 0	...
Hogh man	16 8 0	...	16 8 0	...
Bobbin carrier	16 8 0	...	16 8 0	...
Ring line jobber	88 12 0	...	88 12 0	...

APPENDIX (A)—*contd.*

No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1965.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHIWADA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
I	2	3	4	5
Bander and oilers	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Warp siders	..	..	..	18 12 0
Weft siders	..	..	..	17 0 0
Doubling siders	..	..	..	18 0 0
Ast. roller coverer	..	..	..	18 8 0
Job stretcher	..	..	..	12 0 0
Fine cleaners	..	..	..	12 8 0
Reeling operator	..	..	..	10 0 0
Handle wrapper	..	..	..	17 0 0
Hanks drawers	..	..	..	16 8 0
Sizing master	..	..	..	16 8 0
Grey winder, F.	..	..	110 0 0	
Col. " F.	..	..	..	8 8 0
Pini " F.	..	..	..	9 0 0
Universal, F.	..	..	..	9 12 0
Charkha " F.	..	..	..	9 12 0
Blackour	..	..	..	9 0 0
Mixing nalkas, F.	..	..	..	37 0 0
Painter	..	..	..	25 0 0
Ast. size mixer	..	..	..	27 0 0
Size mixing coolsy	..	..	..	19 0 0
Weaving line jobber	..	..	..	10 0 0
Weaving automatic jobber	..	..	..	72 0 0
Ast. weavers	..	..	..	125 0 0
Batam mawadums	..	..	..	21 0 0
Weft mawadums	..	..	..	23 0 0
Forge examiner	..	..	..	21 0 0
Front machine folders	..	..	..	32 0 0
Back machine folders	..	..	..	29 0 0
Hand binders	..	..	..	18 4 0
Binded carrier	..	..	..	18 0 0
Notcher	..	..	..	15 12 0
Front and back dumper	..	..	..	15 12 0
Machine stitcher	..	..	..	15 12 0
Piece carriers	..	..	..	19 2 0
Folding coolies	..	..	..	18 0 0
Balkers	..	..	..	15 0 0
Piece sorters	..	..	..	17 2 0
Blowing mawadums	..	..	..	21 12 0
Drying mawadums	..	..	..	13 12 0
Hydro extractor driver	..	..	..	20 12 0
Blanching coolies	..	..	..	23 0 0
Engineer	..	..	..	20 0 0
Ast. engineers	..	..	..	..
Engine driver	..	..	277 1 6	
Blower cooler	..	..	173 4 0	
Coal cart carriers	..	..	40 8 0	
Spare workers	..	..	22 4 0	
Gloves spans	..	..	18 0 0	
Mechanic	..	..	18 0 0	
Filter apprentices	..	..	18 0 0	
Blowroom jobber	..	..	41 8 0	
			9 4 0	
			20 12 0	

APPENDIX (A)—*contd.*

No. 36.—TEXTILE MILLS, WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1965.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA		MARATHIWADA	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
I	2	3	4	5
Willowers	..	..	..	17 4 0
Waste machine minders	..	..	..	17 4 0
Appreciation	..	..	..	17 4 0
Curd tenders	..	..	..	17 4 0
Workers spans	..	..	..	17 4 0
Drawing tenters space	..	..	..	15 4 0
Doffer	..	..	..	11 8 0
Male jobber	..	..	..	..
Male under jobber	..	..	..	..
Ring frame jobber	..	..	..	..
Silders	..	..	..	13 8 0
Silders double	..	..	..	22 0 0
Handle wrapper	..	..	..	15 4 0
Seale man	..	..	..	15 4 0
Spooler	..	..	..	15 4 0
Hamal	..	..	..	18 0 0
Cotton picker	..	..	..	9 0 0
Cheese winders	..	..	..	..
Doublet	..	..	..	12 0 0
Naikra	..	..	..	17 4 0
Size preparing man	..	..	..	16 4 0
Blancher	..	..	..	17 4 0
Weaving apprentice	..	..	..	17 6 0
Supervisor	..	..	..	17 6 0
Balkman	..	..	..	25 8 0
Motor Driver	..	..	..	18 0 0
Officer's servant	..	..	..	10 8 0
Wife coolies	..	..	..	14 12 0
Bandgallow keeper	..	..	..	17 4 0
Aya F.	..	..	..	14 12 0
Clermors	..	..	..	808 8 0
Works manager	..	..	..	115 8 0
Accountant	..	..	..	80 12 0
Clerk	..	..	..	..
Compound cleaners	..	..	0 6 0	..
Masons	..	..	6 4 0	..
Mason coolies	..	..	8 6 0	..

APPENDIX  
WORKSHOP AND FACTORY  
No. 37. GINNING AND

Occupation	Hyd. City	Atraf-i- Balda	Warun- gal	Kurim- nagar	Adil- abad	Mehrik	Nizam- abad	Mahab- nagar	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Managers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers	..	..	25 to 80	..	..	..	140	..	..
Engine drivers	..	..	18 to 80	..	85	..	24	..	..
Fitters	..	..	..	..	25	..	81	..	..
Cookers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitters	..	..	19 to 30	..	..	..	30 to 50	..	..
Oilmen	..	..	12 to 16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wiremen	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Pressmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton openers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morabis (cobblers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mastry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscadum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gudies Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Female	..	..	6 as. (D)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	4 to 5 as.	..	..	..	..	..	..

(A)—COTTON  
LABOUR, 1935.

PUNJAB FACTORIES.

Nal- ganda	Aurang- abad	Bir	Nander	Parbhani	Gulbarga	Osmania- abad	Raichur	Bidar
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	100	100	10	..	38	..
..	75	..	50 to 120	50 to 115	50 to 55	100 to 130	90 to 100	..
..	20 to 27/8	23	20 to 40	20 to 40	15	20 to 50	20 to 55	..
..	25	18	20 to 35	16 to 10	27 to 34	12 to 25	15 to 30	..
..	25	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	40 to 60	42	55 to 60	10 to 30	25	40 to 70	30 to 30	..
..	11 to 16	14	13 to 15	10 to 30	10 to 12	13 to 15	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	..
..	11 to 17/8	18	16 to 28	16 to 25	..	32 to 50	27/8	..
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	28	90 to 35	20 to 30	35	90 to 32	22	..
..	..	35	33	30	30	34 to 50	..	..
..	35	..	33 to 50	30 to 48	31	30 to 34	30	..
..	..	42	40 to 50	35 to 60	..	..	14 to 25	..
..	15	14	14	12 to 14	..	..	7 to 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4 to 8 as.	..	8 as. (D)	6 to 8 as.	6 as. (D)	6 to 7 as.	6 to 10 as.	..
..	(D)	..	..	(D)	..	(D)	..	..
..	22 to 4	..	3	3 to 6	3	4 as	3 to 5 as	..

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1905.

Name of occupation	TELLINGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## No. 38.—Pipe &amp; Tile Factories.

Engine-drivers	..	..	..	48 0 0	..	..
Oiling	..	..	..	14 4 0	..	..
Mixer	..	..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Reinforcement	..	..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Moulders	..	..	..	13 10 0	..	..
Head moulders	..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..
Assembling and dismantling filters for manholes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maturing tank man	..	..	..	15 12 0	..	..
Maturing head tank man	..	..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Motor lorry drivers	..	..	..	24 0 0	..	..
				27 0 0	..	..

## No. 39.—Distillery.

Engineer Distillery and Manager	..	..	..	450 0 0	..	..
Assistant distiller	..	..	..	42 8 0	..	..
Stillman	..	..	..	18 8 0	..	..
Potshermer	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..
Filterer	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..
Blacksmith	..	..	..	28 0 0	..	..
Coppersmith	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..
Moulder and turner	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..
Coolies	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..
Sweepers	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..

## No. 40.—Motor Repair Workshop.

Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muntry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filter	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	..	..	..	55 0 0	..	..
Do	..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..
Turner	..	..	..	45 0 0	..	..
Blacksmith	..	..	..	32 0 0	..	..
Assistant fitters	..	..	..	38 0 0	..	..
Painter	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..
Coolies	..	..	..	8 in 12	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..
Watchmen	..	..	..	10 to 12	..	..
Bill collector	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..
				11 8 0	..	..
				20 0 0	..	..

## No. 41.—Match Factory.

Engine driver	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..
Oilman	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..
Head jobbers & fitters	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	90 0 0	..	..
Box filling & board rolling	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Do. Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Females	..	0 4 0	..	31 0 0	..	..
Do. Children	..	..	..	7 0 0	..	..
Packing	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1905.

Name of occupation	TELLINGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## No. 42.—Match Factory, contd.

Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Glazing (Male)	..	..	..	0 3 0	..	..
Do. (F.)	..	..	..	17 0 0	..	..
Do. boys	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..
Do. girls	..	..	..	0 3 0	..	..
Do. (Females)	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	..
Do. lorry	..	..	..	0 0 0	..	..
Do. staff	..	..	..	60 0 0	..	..

## No. 43.—Cabinet makers.

Painter	..	..	..	1 15 4	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 10 8	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 6 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 5 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 1 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 14 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 9 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 7 0	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 3 2	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	1 8	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 6 5	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0 4 10	..	..

## No. 45.—Rice Mills.

Engine drivers	..	..	..	60 to 75	..	..
Do. girls	..	..	..	14 to 18	..	..
Do. Females	..	..	..	15 to 14	..	..
Do. men	..	..	..	10 to 11.50	..	..
Do. boys	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..
Do. Females—Male	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..
Do. Females—Female	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	..
Do. girls	..	..	..	20 to 40	..	..

## No. 44.—Cement Works.

Wipers, i.e., grinding machines attendants	..	..	..	0-12-0 to 2-8	..	..
Wipers	..	..	..	1-6-0 to 2-14	..	..
Doors	..	..	..	1-4-0 to 1-14	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	1-12-0 to 2	..	..
Do. doo attendants	..	..	..	1-0-0 to 2-10	..	..
Electricians	..	..	..	0-12-0 to 1-12	..	..
Bakers attendants	..	..	..	0-12-0 to 1-12	..	..

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1985.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## No. 44.—Cement Works.—contd.

Carpenters	..	..	..	9-12-0 to 14	..	..
Masons	..	..	..	1-2-0 to 2	..	..
Welder	..	..	..	1 to 3	..	..
Moulder	..	..	..	2-0-0	..	..
Assistant Filters	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 1	..	..
Fireman	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 1-4	..	..
Loco drivers	..	..	..	1-0-0 to 2-2	..	..
Steam and Shovel driver	..	..	..	2-0-0 to 3	..	..
Oil Engine Driver	..	..	..	1-0-0	..	..
Khalasies	..	..	..	0-12-0 to 1-12	..	..
Greners	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 0-10	..	..
Male coolies	..	..	..	0-8-0 to 0-10	..	..
Women coolies	..	..	..	0-6-0 to 0-7	..	..

## No. 45.—Oil Mills.

Engine Drivers	..	..	..	35 0 0	..	..
Fireman	..	..	..	14 0 0	..	..
Cooly—Male	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..
Do Female	..	..	..	..	..	16-0-0
Fitter	..	..	..	..	..	7-0-0
					£5-0-0	

## No. 46.—Jails.

Rs. A. P.						
Carpet Instructor	..	..	..	116 10 8	..	..
Skrutangs Instructor	..	..	..	35 to 55	..	..
Carpenter	..	..	..	50 to 90	..	..
Weaving Instructor	..	..	..	35 to 55	..	..
Leatherwork	..	..	..	60 to 90	..	..
Dye work Instructor	..	..	..	45 0 0	..	..
Oil Engine Driver	..	..	..	50 to 75	..	..
Cooly—Male	..	..	..	0 5 0	..	..
				0-5-0	..	..

## No. 47.—Government Press.

Foreman	..	..	..	122 to 175	..	..
Assistant Foreman	..	..	..	50 to 80	..	..
Compositors	..	..	..	12 to 18	..	..
Do	..	..	..	20 to 40	..	..
Copying Clerks	..	..	..	20 to 60	..	..
Do	..	..	..	20 to 40	..	..
Do	..	..	..	40 to 60	..	..
Pressmen	..	..	..	70 to 100	..	..
Machinemen	..	..	..	20 to 50	..	..
Bondholders	..	..	..	15 to 30	..	..
Do	..	..	..	20 to 40	..	..
Do	..	..	..	30 to 60	..	..
Proof-readers	..	..	..	20 to 60	..	..
Do	..	..	..	30 to 60	..	..
				85 to 70	..	..

## APPENDIX (A)—contd.

## WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR, 1985.

Name of occupation	TELANGANA			MARATHWARA		
	Rate of cash wages paid			Rate of cash wages paid		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## No. 47.—Government Press.—contd.

Calligraphers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	..	..	..	40 to 60	..	..
Do	..	..	..	30 to 60	..	..
Book Binders	..	..	..	40 to 60	..	..
Do	..	..	..	70 to 100	..	..
Printers	..	..	..	1 4 0	30 to 40	..
Do	..	..	..	30 to 60	..	..
Do	..	..	..	80 to 100	..	..
Quilters and Castors	..	..	..	12 as.	30 to 40	..
Do	..	..	..	30 to 50	..	..
Do	..	..	..	40 to 60	..	..
Binders	..	..	..	20-0-0	..	..
Quillers	..	..	..	8 as. to 12 as.	40-0-0	..
Book Dresser	..	..	..	12 as.	30-0-0	..
Do	..	..	..	30-0-0	..	..
Do	..	..	..	30-0-0	..	..
Do	..	..	..	15 to 25	..	..

**APPENDIX (A)—contd.**

WORKSHOP AND FACTORY LABOUR. 1985.

Name of occupation	No. 48 H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S RAILWAYS		No. 49 H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S ELECTRICITY DEPT.		Remarks	
	Rate of cash wages paid		Rates of cash wages paid			
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly		
Drivers ..	..	..	Rs. 100 to 140*	..	Rs.	
Fitters	including makers	..	65 to 75-18-4	..	*First class drivers 200 to 240, second class 140 to 190, fourth class 50 to 90.	
Firemen ..	..	..	40 to 60†	22 to 44	†First class firemen 70 to 90, third class 38 to 50.	
Hend fitters, Lalaguda Shed	..	..	250 to 300			
Asst. do	..	..	200 to 250			
Turners ..	First class	..	91 to 101-13-4	12 to 60		
	Second class	..	73 to 83-13-4			
	Third class	..	55 to 65-13-4	22 to 55		
Tinsmith ..	Fourth class	..	33 to 43-13-4			
	Fifth class	..	25 to 35-13-4			
Carpenters ..	Sixth class	..	25 to 35-18-4	15 to 40		
Moshi	First class	..	41-2-8 to 47-10-8			
Mason	Second class	..	32-8-0 to 39- 0-0	12 to 62		
	Third class	..	26-0-0 to 30- 5-4			
	Fourth class	..	15-2-8 to 28-18-4			
Shift Engineers and Foreman	Asst. do	..	..	225 to 400		
Meter Inspector and Meter reader.	..	..	..	48 to 155		
Mucendans ..	..	..	..	13 to 171		
Wiremen ..	..	..	..	16 to 70		
Brasses Doers ..	..	..	..	16 to 70		
Testers ..	..	..	..	8 to 25		
Electric Welders ..	..	..	..	85 to 155		
Hammermen ..	..	..	..	32		
Motor and Transformer Inspector.	..	..	..	28		
Line Inspector ..	..	..	..	35 to 65		
Linemen ..	..	..	..	25		
Painters ..	..	..	..	15 to 22		
Chasers ..	..	..	..	20 to 45		
Oilmen ..	..	..	..	19 to 50		
Engine Drivers ..	..	..	..	21 to 28		
Crane Drivers ..	..	..	..	35 to 61		
Motor Drivers ..	..	..	..	30		
Switch Board Attendants ..	..	..	..	23 to 30		
Substation Attendants ..	..	..	..	25 to 50		
Emergency men ..	..	..	..	19 to 05		
Porters ..	..	..	..	15 to 55		
Supervisors ..	..	..	..	45 to 105		
Boiler Attendants ..	..	..	..	105		
Telephone Attendants ..	..	..	..	25		
Storemen ..	..	..	..	20 to 70		
Coolies ..	..	..	..	20 to 23		
Changeman ..	..	..	..	8 to 27		
Timekeepers ..	..	..	..	45 to 72		
			..	72 to 90		

## APPENDIX (B).

FORM NO. I.

## WAGES IN RURAL AREAS.

Name of District.		Taluk.	District.	184		
Classes of labour	Private state whether the rates are per day, week, month or seasons	ORDINARY RATES OF WAGES		OTHER EARNINGS, IF ANY		
		Rates of cash wages	Amount and commodity	In cash (e.g. in lieu of tobacco, grain, etc.)	Amount and commodity or other considerations	Estimated value
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
<i>Artisans.</i>						
1. Village Blacksmith ..						
2. Village Carpenters ..						
<i>Farm servants or field Labourers.</i>						
3. Ploughmen ..						
4. Sowers and Transplanters. Men ..						
Women ..						
5. Weeders ..						
Men ..						
Women ..						
6. Reapers or Harvesters— Men ..						
Women ..						
7. Herdsmen ..						
8. Other Agricultural Labourers— Men ..						
Women ..						



قصه جات لور شهر و ن من شرح اجرت مزدوران

نحوه نشان (۲)

卷之三

(۱) جب اجرت بورے سے مصلل با موسم میں ایک مرتبہ دیجاتی ہے تو خالہ کیلیٹ میں صرف احت کھانے کے موسم باصل کئی مہینوں کا ہوتا ہے۔

(۲) تکہہ دنیا میں جو شرط اجرت درج کی جائے وہ ایسی نشر ہوئی چاہیے جو عموماً اس طبقہ کے مزدوروں کو دیجاتی ہے۔

(۳) اجرت جو تھال دیجاتی ہے اس کا انداز جاہنگیر کے سینے ماضیہ کی اجرت کا ہے۔

(۴) اک اجرت بالکل کھشک غلہ دیجاتی ہے با اجرت کا ایک حصہ قدر میں اور بقیہ حصہ میں دیجاتا ہے تو صرف اس صورت میں خانہ ہائے (آورڈ) میں اندر احتجاج کئی جائز ہے۔

(۵) خانہ ہائے (آورڈ) میں صرف اس صورت میں اندر احتجاج کئی جائز ہے کہ مزدوروں کو معمولی اجرت کے مقابلے درج دینے والوں نے اور کوئی مختار ہوئے۔

(۶) پر مدد اور اوقات مقررہ کے علاوہ درخت کام کرنی کو اس صورت میں ان کو کیا دیا جانا ہے اسکی صرف اخاتہ کیفیت میں کی جائے۔

(۷) سال حوالہ اک بوجہ قحطی کا بدھنگیں مزدور تباہہ تعداد میں مل سکتے ہوں یا بوجہ اجری کار ہائے اکثر باعث مدت رہے مزدوروں کی قلت ہونے اس کی وجہ خانہ کیفیت میں صرف احت کردی جائے قابل۔

نظم اعداد و شمار

## شرح اجرت مزدوروں در گریہا و کارخانے جات

نونہ شان (۲)

نام کارخانے یا گریہ

نامہ

ضلع

بادنہ سہ

۱۳۱

(۱) جب کہیں ایک ہی قسم کے مزدوروں میں بعض کو روزانہ بعض کو مفتہ واری اور بعض کو ملائیہ اجرت تقسیم کی جاتی ہے۔ اس وقت حالہ ہائے (۳۴۰) اور (۲) میں روزانہ مفتہ واری اور ملائیہ شرح اجرت درج کی جائے۔

(۲) حالہ ہائے (۳۴۰) میں صرف اُس وقت اندر اجرات کیلئے جائیں جیکہ مزدوروں کو معمولی اجرت کے علاوہ اجرت دیتیے والوں سے اور کوئی منفعت ہوتی ہو۔ بیوی اکر اجرت کے علاوہ مکان بلا کر ایہ با خود کار یا لیاس دیا جائے تو اس صورت میں حالہ ہائے مذکور پر کچھ جائی۔

۳۔ جو شرح درج کی جاتی ہے وہ ایسی رسمیہ کہ ہر موسم اور ہر مہینہ میں عموماً اس قسم کے مزدوروں کو دیجاتی ہے۔

۴۔ سال حوالہ اکر بوجہ تحفظ یا بدھکنی مزدور کوت کت میں سکنی میں یا بوجہ اجر اُسی کار ہائے آیا ہی و تعمیرات مزدوروں کی نلت ہو تو اس امر کی بیسی صراحت حالہ کفت میں ہوئی جائز قسط

نظم اعداد و تمار

کیفیت	کتنے کھانہ کام ہوتا ہے					شرح اجرت ماهانہ	شرح اجرت جو ہر موسم میں دیجاتی ہے	نوعیت کارخانہ
	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵			
۸	۷	۶	۵	۴	۳	۲	۱	

۱۔ کارخانے یا گریہ متعلقہ میں روزانہ کتنے مرد۔ کتنی عورتیں اور کتنے بچے کام کرتے ہیں۔

۲۔ ایک یوم کی اجرت حاصل کرنے کیلئے کتنے کھانہ کام کرنا چاہیے ان کھانوں سے کہاں پسی کیجئے جو مہنگی دیجاتی ہے وہ خارج ہے۔

۳۔ جب اوقات مزدروہ کے علاوہ در تک کام کریں تو زائد وقت کیلئے کسی شرح سے اجرت دیجاتی ہے۔

۴۔ کام مقدار مالی پایار کے لحاظ سے مزدوروں کو علاوہ اجرت کی کوئی عطا یا ائام بھی دیا جائے۔

۵۔ کیا سال حوالہ مزدور کوت میں دستیاب ہوئے یا ان کی نلت دہی۔

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